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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 66 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

WILL LONDON OUTLAW GERMANY ?

Pt. Pant Exposes Discarded Canons Of Grigg

Withering Attack On Financial Policy

WHEN PEACE BECAME A CURSE

Plea For Planned Economy And State Regulation Of Industries

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Having voted supplies, the Assembly met to-day to devote this week to the consideration of the passage of the Finance Bill in order to vote the necessary income to cover the expenditure voted last week.

Two Bills relating to the Cochin Harbour Administration and the Factories Act Amendment were introduced and the Cantonment Bill was recommitted to the Select Committee.

(From Our Special Correspondents)

NEW DELHI: March 16.

Discussion on the Finance Bill in the Assembly to-day opened listlessly,—with a veritable flood of manuscript speeches. But in the afternoon Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, who spoke for 80 minutes, lifted the House to great heights of eloquence.

The Finance Member, who moved the Bill in a two-minute speech, invited the Opposition to shoot first and shoot hard.

Judging from the applause which the Deputy-Leader of the Congress Party received from all sides of the House, his shot to-day was particularly effective.

PEACE OF STARVATION AND DEATH.

With critical insight and in forceful language he analysed both, the financial and economic policy of the Government of India and quoting largely from Mill, Starchy, Burke, Wilson and other historians, the speaker maintained that it had impoverished the country. India was almost the solitary country in the world, he stated, where depression still subsisted and persisted.

Referring to the so-called peace in the country, Pandit Pant said: "It is the Peace of starvation and of death. I wish we had more of life and less of peace."

THIS DRAIN!

He twitted the Finance Member for his old-fangled notions of free trade and said that he was "hugging to clothes thrown away by others." Which country, he asked, could continue to lose 150 crores annual drain to foreign countries as was the case with India to-day? You cannot but adopt an effective policy of protection, opined the speaker, unless you adopt State regulation. His closing appeal was for a constructive policy which would enrich the country by industrialisation, agricultural rejuvenation and scientific planning.

The Finance Member and other officials joined in the cheers when Pandit Pant resumed his seat.

DEFICIT BUDGET.

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji in a well-informed speech maintained that it was really a deficit budget. He said that the policy of the Government was not calculated to lower the burden of the country, or relieve the depression.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, who opposed the motion for consideration, felt that they had no effective voice in the administration. They should pass a vote of censure by refusing supplies.

Dr. Ziauddin was not against the policy of protection, but protested against the manner in which it was applied. It should be in the interests of the people, and not in the interests of capitalists, declared the Doctor.

Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha's speech was largely a reply to aspersions cast on the administration of Rajen Babu's Earthquake Fund.

The opening day's debate on the Finance Bill would have fallen flat, had not Pandit Pant intervened with his admirable exposition of India's case.

Proceedings In Detal

NEW RELHI, March 16

The President read a message from the Viceroy and Governor-General which all the members heard standing, except the Congress Party. The message required the members' presence in the Chamber at 11 a.m. on April 8 when the Viceroy proposes to address both the Houses.

Thereafter the Cochin Harbour Bill and Factories Act amending Bills were introduced by Sir Zairullah Khan and Sir Frank Noyce respectively.

Mr. Tottenham moved reference to the Select Committee of the Cantonment Act Amending Bill. He said it was the desire of the House to reserve discussion until the committee made recommendations. The motion was accepted.

FINANCE BILL DEBATE.

Sir James Grigg moved consideration of Finance Bill. He said that criticisms in some cases were four times over. He said in Western Europe there was a story which had now become the supreme example of politeness. The French Commander entering battle allowed the enemy to fire first. Sir James Grigg added: "I should like to introduce this supreme example of politeness into the East (laughter) and should invite our enemies to shoot first.

Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha from the Congress Benches initiated the debate.

Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha criticised the increasing expenditure of the Government of India and its utilisation on non-nation building departments. He gave detailed account as to how the funds raised by the Congress were spent in Bihar to the benefit exclusively of the sufferers and emphasised that the Congress President did not

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

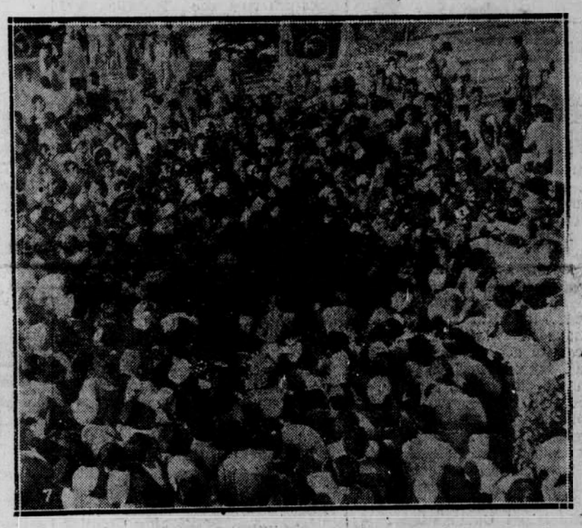
SOCIALISTS TO SECEDE?

Canard About Decision To Carry On Work Outside Congress

ALLAHABAD, March 16.

It is learnt on reliable authority that the Socialists have decided to establish a separate indentity out of the Congress and that they would put their own programm before the country and work towards its achievement. It may be that they will even lose Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership, but they will adopt this after the Congress session, in which they are not likely to take great interest.—United Press.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL caught by the camera while taking off by the Dutch 'plane from Karachi to Allahabad.



A portion of the big crowd, which turned out at Karachi Air Port to welcome the PANDIT on Indian soil.

Alpine Troops Suffer Severe Casualties

Govt. Communique Paints Cheerful Picture Of N. Front

ADDIS ABABA, March 16.

The armies of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum remain intact and they now occupy the Western Tembien valley of Takkaze river after heavy fighting, declares a Government communique.

It says that it is reported that the Italian Alpine Troops have suffered severe casualties in the region of Antalo and Scelicot.

The communique paints a cheerful picture of situation in the Northern Front and denies that Italians have captured Sbkota.—Reuter.

CONGRESS SECRETARIAT

To Move To Lucknow On April 1

ALLAHABAD, March 16.

The General Secretary of the Congress intimates to all Provincial Congress Committees that the A. I. C. C. Secretariat would move to Lucknow on April 1st before Session. It is further announced that private Members should notify to the A. I. C. C. Office their resolutions seven days before the meeting.—United Press.

UNSAFE TO "RELEASE HIM"

MADRAS, March 16.

In the Madras Council to-day, answering Mrs. Lakshmipathi regarding release of state prisoner, Amir Hyder Khan, now in the Central Jail Rajmundry, the Law Member said that the previous history of the prisoner was such that it would not be safe to release him.—A. P.

AGRARIAN PROGRAMME FOR U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 16.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday decided to prepare an Agrarian Programme in the province and to popularise the same among the tenantry.—United Press.

NATIONAL FLAG FOR INDIA

Govt. Reply To Saxena's Question In Central Legislature

NEW DELHI, March 16.

At question time in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Henry Craik answering Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's question regarding the National Flag for India said: "The distinctive flag of India is that provided for the Viceroy and Governor-General, namely, the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the Tudor Crown. It is not prescribed by any law. The question whether any suitable flag should be adopted has been considered from time to time and when the question was raised in 1931 in another place it was stated, Government while sympathising with the suggestion that India should have as the Dominions have, a distinctive flag under the British flag, it was considered that the question might best be decided when the Federation of India had come into being. Government are aware that the Indian National Congress has adopted its own flag."—A. P.

JAWAHAR MEETS CONGRESS WORKERS

LUCKNOW, March 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his busy day yesterday, had consultation with Congressmen in this Province who had assembled in Lucknow in connection with the Provincial Congress Committee meeting and acquainted himself with the situation in the Province.

The Pandit was much grieved to learn about the party bickerings in Congress camp and hoped for early return of friendly atmosphere..

The Bombay Socialist leader Mr. M. R. Masani again interviewed Panditji and continued his talk with him about the future line of action to be adopted by the Indian Socialists.—United Press.

DEMANDS OF POLITICALS

LUCKNOW, March 16.

A meeting of the U. P. Political Prisoners' Relief Committee was held in the office of the Congress Reception Committee under the presidency of Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was present on special invitation.

Demands of political prisoners were formulated and discussed and also ways and means of propaganda in favour of those demands were decided upon.—United Press.

Tacit Refusal Of Hitler's Conditions

LEAGUE COUNCIL IN SECRET SESSION

French Reserve Troops Ordered To Eastern Frontier

LONDON, March 16.

It is generally regarded in the League circles that the public session of the Council will be held to-morrow at which Germany will be condemned for violating the Treaty of Locarno after which the Council will adjourn and hold its next meeting at Geneva on March 23.

It is understood several delegates have suggested this course to Mr. Bruce. The decision will be taken at a secret or private meeting of Council to-day.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S REPLY TO HITLER

LONDON, March 16.

It is understood that the secret meeting of the League Council has decided.

Firstly, that Germany shall be informed that she might attend the meeting of the Council on the same footing as the other signatories of the Locarno Treaty, namely, without the right to vote and

Secondly that the question of German peace proposals was a matter not for the Council, but for the signatories of the Locarno Treaty.

The decisions are regarded as tantamount to qualified refusal of Herr Hitler's conditions.

The Meeting of Council was opened by Mr. Bruce asking whether further proceedings should be private or secret; the latter means exclusion of all advisers and secretarial staff.

M. Flandin began his speech by raising objections to the nature of the German reply whereupon Mr. Bruce interrupted on a point of order and the meeting decided to go into secret session to consider Germany's reply. The public meeting will be held at 18.00.—Reuter.

RESERVISTS TO FRONTIER

PARIS, March 16.

About 2,000 reserve troops left Paris for the garrisons in Eastern France. It is stated that these reservists have been called up for "refresher course" and despatch to the Frontier which is perfectly a normal event.—Reuter.

HITLER YIELDING TO PRESSURE?

BERLIN, March, 16.

Herr Hitler is apparently yielding to the storm aroused regarding the German conditions. It is understood, Germany still maintains that simultaneous discussion of Locarno and German peace proposals would be a sensible thing to do.

But if this is regarded as impracticable, Germany would not object to two subjects being treated and discussed separately or successively. But no undue delay should occur in discussing Germany's offer.—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE

LONDON, March 16.

The German Embassy has informed the Foreign Office that official translation of the German Note to enter into negotiations forthwith should read enter into negotiations in due course as more correctly expressing the intentions of the German Government.—Reuter.

FLANDIN MAINTAINS FIRM ATTITUDE

BERLIN, March 16.

It is understood that Germany's acceptance of the League Council's invitation is subject to two conditions: (1) Any discussions shall take place on a basis of equality; (2) Locarno shall be discussed simultaneously with Herr Hitler's peace proposals.

A London message states:

M. Flandin, in a statement, said that he would rather leave London and the League Council, than discuss the second German condition.

"I came to London to have the violation of the Locarno Pact recorded. I will not agree to discuss anything else and, if necessary, I will leave London and even the League Council temporarily," declared M. Flandin regarding Germany's second condition.

The reply is likely to be unacceptable in the present form, according to certain delegations represented in the Council, which consider that the Council must first pronounce its verdict that the Locarno Pact has been violated before it can discuss Herr Hitler's counter proposals.

It is pointed out that Germany's acceptance on the basis of equality rules out the question of any vote of censure. While it is regarded as impossible that country whose violation of the international treaty was being considered, should simultaneously expect the discussion of alternative suggestions it presented, instead of the treaty it flouted.

Exceedingly Clever.

Diplomatic circles consider Herr Hitler's reply as exceedingly clever one and which is likely to embarrass the Locarno Powers.

It is pointed out that Herr Hitler's second condition conflicts with the French stipulation that the evacuation of Rhineland must take place before France will enter into discussion on Herr Hitler's proposals and, therefore, touches the seat of discord between the French and British.

Although inclined towards conciliation, it is expected that the Belgians will support the French to the hilt in taking a strong line.

British Opinion.

Herr Hitler's reply is regarded, as disappointing in British circles, particularly, as the British Government reinforced the Council's invitation by making a special appeal, but the situation has deteriorated as the result of the reply and, instead of the advance that was hoped for matters are now back to where they stood before the invitation was issued.

Difficulties are expected to arise regarding Herr Hitler's second condition, when the matter will be considered by the League Council to-morrow. British quarters opine that there would not be any difficulty in accepting Germany's condition of equality and unani-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Wanted smart healthy and hard-working honest young men of age not below 23 to take up a business career. Success guaranteed, if instructions followed. Training and probationary periods 1 and 4 months respectively. Only those ready to give refundable cash security of Rs. 150 should apply with photo if possible stating behind it, height, weight and languages fluently spoken. E. N. M. C/o Postmaster, Dharwar. 5778

Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for the post of District and Special Managers on Rs. 110-20-300 and 100-10-200 P.M. in the District of Panchmahals, Broach, Poona, Nasik, East and West Khandesh. Other districts completely filled up. Applications from Retired Government Servants, Legal and Medical Practitioners will also be considered. Posts permanent and pensionable. Apply sharp with credentials to S. N. Pauls, Esqr., Provincial Manager, B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Belgaum. 5774.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. —The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce will open from the 20th June, 1936, (subject to Government sanction). Applications for admission to the College should be sent to the undersigned. The number of students to be admitted to the Intermediate Commerce class is 80 and to the junior and Senior B. Com. classes is 50. As accommodation in the Hostel is limited applications for the same should be sent on separate form. Those who wish to have their names enrolled should send Rs. 2 as earnest money along with their applications to J. H. DIVAN Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School. 2833

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "NIP" PETROL (Ready Delivery) KEROSENE & DIESEL OILS are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd. Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. 5771.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted a clerk with some knowledge of book-keeping and typewriting. Meet Secretary Blavatsky Lodge Thesophical Society, 1, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, between 5 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) or write immediately. 5772.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale.—One complete domestic wool-spinning plant of G. Josephey's Erben Bielsko Poland, as under: (1) Tenter hook willow Cal. III, (2) Grinding apparatus Model C. with grinding roller, (3) Breaker Card Cal. IV., Breaker Card connected with finisher Card by: (4) Broad Band Apparatus Model M. E., (5) Finisher Card Cal. IV., (6) Tape Condenser, with 30 good threads, discroller-type with 2 pairs of rubbers Model M.E., (7) Ring spinning Frame, with 60 spindles and kneebreaks, (8) One-Ganz A.C. 3 Phase 400 Volts 50 cycles slip ring Motor of 11 H.P. at 1440 R.P.M. with oil impressed rotor starter and one Automatic T.P. Oil Switch, (9) One-Cromptom Parkison Motor, 2 B.H.P. 400 Volts 50 Cycles 3 Phase 2900 R.P.M. with Crompton Parkison 30 star Delta starter, (10) One-Ruston Hornsby Centrifugal Pump, delivery 1 1|2" dia. (11) Two-complete Hand looms of 60" and 72" width, (12) One-Reeling Machine (Second-hand) The Machines are brand new. The intending purchaser may please communicate with the Manager Shikarpur Woollen Mills, Sh'karpur (Sind). D| 27th Feb. 1936,—MANAGER, Shikarpur Woollen Mills, Shikarpur (Sind). 5775.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

To whomsoever it may concern: Return forthwith. Settling matters. Your presence is quite essential. Krishtayya, Bombay. (5748).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.
Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (JAMSHEDI NAVROZ) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th March, 1936.
2803

CORRECTION.

In the advertisement regarding the sale of the 1st Carpenter Street Property, published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", dated 16th inst., under the signature of Messrs. Thakordas & Madgavkar, the name of the vendor is incorrectly printed. It should be read as "JASODABAI, widow of Jadavji Pragji". (2822).

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID—Allotment Letter and Receipt No. 8026 for 400 shares nos. 517622 to 518021 of The Union Bank of India Ltd. Standing in the name of Bai Mohri wife of Durgadatt Sawalka is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above bank within one month from the date hereof after which Duplicate will be Issued.
(Sd.) BAI MOHRI,
Wife of Durgadatt Sawalka.
5777.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Institute will be held on MONDAY the 30th March, 1936, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1935.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1936.
And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman, or as may be duly proposed by any member in writing to the Hon. Secretary four clear days before the meeting.
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 14th March, 1936.
2820.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Tenders for
(1) The execution of Annual Monsoon Repairs for all the buildings belonging to the Municipality and the properties formerly belonging to the City Improvement Trust and now vested in the Municipality in Division No. 1 comprising A, B, C and D Wards;
(2) The execution of Annual Monsoon Repairs for all the buildings belonging to the Municipality and the properties formerly belonging to the City Improvement Trust and now vested in the Municipality in Division No. 11 comprising E/East Ward, F Ward and Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G/North Ward including Matunga Leper Home and Coorla Deonar;
(3) The execution of Annual Monsoon Repairs for all the buildings belonging to the Municipality and the properties formerly belonging to the City Improvement Trust and now vested in the Municipality in Division No. III comprising R/West and G Wards (excluding Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G/North Ward) including Bandra Slaughter Houses;
will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1936.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy of contract by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.
N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer
Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 16th March, 1936.
2830.

Public Notices.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of building and Road materials, supply of pairs of bullocks for conservancy carts, removal of street rubbish by motor lorry and lighting of ordinary kerosene lights for the year 1936-37 will be received upto 20th March 1936 at the office of the Municipality.
Further particulars can be obtained from the office on any office day during office hours.
CAESAR D'MELLO,
President,
Vile Parle Municipality.
2828.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for Pumping Plant for a 6in. Tube Well in Victoria Garden.
Tenders should reach the Chief Officer on or before 30th April 1936 at 4-0 p.m.
Earnest Money at the rate of 1 per. cent should accompany the tender.
Plans and specification can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.
(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
2824.

NOTICE.

"ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE Nos. 6607 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Jeshinglal Chimanlal have been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to Jeshinglal Chimanlal.
5776.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

"MUHARRAM" FESTIVAL.
In view of the approaching "MUHARRAM" festival, the public are hereby warned against the erection of mandaps or booths on streets, without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act and renders the person responsible for the erection, liable to prosecution
Persons desiring to erect mandaps, etc in connection with the "Muharram" on any Street whether water-bound or treated with bituminous material, etc. should apply to the City Engineer before the 24th March, 1936, when permission will be granted wherever feasible, free of charge, on receipt of an undertaking that the holes made in the roads will be satisfactorily filled in and reinstated immediately after the festival
(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th March, 1936
2829.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULHUSSEIN TAJBHAI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3599 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less situate, lying and being at Bandra Hill in the Registration Sub District of Bandra, formerly in the Thana District but now in the Bombay Suburban District being part of the land bearing Non-agricultural Survey No. 197B and Entry No. 9 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the land of A. M. D'Souza, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Bundol and partly by Government land and on or towards the North by Cane Road.
Dated this 16th day of March, '36.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2627.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated In England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 20th March to 4th April, 1936, both days inclusive.
2807.

LOST.

A DIAMOND BROOCH, oblong, about 3ins. by 1in., on the Race Course, in the Members' Enclosure, either in Ladies, Cloak-Room or on the turf around W.I.T.C., tea-grounds, the Paddock-Pavilion, the Ladies, Tote and the Win-Tote, between 1st and 3rd Race on SATURDAY, 14th March, Finder will be rewarded. Please communicate with
HOMI MEHTA,
Bella Vistra, Peddar Road.
2831

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Summary Suit No. 167 of 1936.
TULSAJI NATHAJI AND CO.,: Plaintiffs.
vs.
SUDAM RAGHOO BHOSLE, Defendant.
TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above named have filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 3,181 and interest due under the Promissory Note dated 5th October, 1935, and costs.
AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are required to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof or within such further period as may be allowed on application to the Chamber Judge for leave to defend. In default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.
Dated this 4th day of February, '36
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
J 2825.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY No. 157 of 1936.

Re: VRAJLAL DULLABHDAS KANAKIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road and carrying on business under the name and style of Vrajlal Dullabhdas & Co., in Chemical and Sizing materials and in Paper at Hornby Road, Bombay and at Ahmedabad in Kapadia Bazar and also in the name and style of Pratap Chemical Works at Mahim: .....A Debtor.
Ex parte: JAMUBHAI PURSHOTTAM KAKU:
..... Petitioning Creditor.
On the 12th day of March, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1936.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
2832.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1660 of 1935.
THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO. LTD., (In Liquidation) by its Official Liquidator ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
GOPALDAS HARIDAS & CO., formerly carrying on business at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay .....Defendants.
To,
RAO SHAHEB KHIMJI COOVERJI Esqr.,
a partner in the defendants' firm abovenamed.
TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against the abovenamed defendants' firm for judgment for the sum of Rs. 11761-15-3 with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 1st October, 1933, till judgment costs and other reliefs.
TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court has fixed the 1st day of April, 1936, for the hearing of the suit when you are required to attend personally or by advocate and that in default of such appearance a decree may be passed against you as prayed in the plaint.
Dated this 16th day or March, 1936.
(Sd.) PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2831.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Summary Suit No. 232 of 1936.
TULSAJI NATHAJI AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAMCHANDRA HARI KANGUTKAR & Anr. Defendants.
To,
SUDAM RAGHOO BHOSLE, Esquire,
the 2nd Defendant abovenamed,
TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 4,777 and interest due under the Promissory Note dated 24th June, 1935 and costs.
AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are required to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof or within such further period as may be allowed on application to the Chamber Judge for leave to defend. In default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.
Dated this 8th day of February, '36
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
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VILLAGE UPLIFT IN THANA

Agricultural Show To Be Opened At Mahalaxmi

(From A Correspondent.)
DAHANU ROAD, March 11
Under the auspices of the Dahanu Taluka Village Uplift Committee it has been decided to organise a small Agricultural Show at a place known as Mahalaxmi nearly 18 miles interior from Dahanu Road Station on the B.B. and C.I. Railway. At this place a very big fair is being held annually in April and it is attended by thousands of people mainly belonging to the jungle tribes and very backward communities. Taking advantage of this fair, the Dahanu Taluka Village up-lift Committee acting under the guidance of Mr. V. Ishwaran, Asstt: Collector, Dahanu Prant, has undertaken to organise the show there.

The Committee has collected nearly Rs. 850/- from well-to-do farmers and gardeners in Dahanu Taluka and the Taluka Local Board has sanctioned Rs. 150/- for the purpose.

FOUR-DAY SHOW

The show will be opened on 5th April by Khan Bahadur Shaik Yakub Vazir Muhammad, Collector of Thana, and will remain open for four days and prizes to the Exhibitors of the best articles would be distributed on 8th by Mr. Ishwaran, the President of the Committee.

The Committee has issued a bulletin informing all interested in the show to send suitable exhibits and to co-operate with the Committee in all possible ways.

Inquiries in this respect may be made to Mr. Hormusji K. Irani, Secretary Show Committee Dahanu Road, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

Liliya Mahal Peasants' Tale Of Woe

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, March. 16.
The agitation of the peasants of Liliya Mahal is in the forefront in politics of Bhavnagar state. After the peasants' meeting and their resolutions Diwan Bahadur Tribhovandas and Mr. Surti, the revenue commissioner toured round some villages. It is reported that everything was "stage-managed" by the local officers and still in several places, peasants described their hardships in connection with the assessment without any hesitation.

Nizam's Silver Jubilee

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, March 12.
It is learnt that in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Nizam of Hyderabad, a magnificent tent has been made in the Hyderabad Central Jail; which is said to be a unique thing of its kind, having hardly a rival in the whole of India. It has been made after the design furnished by Mr. Mir Aftab Ali Khan ex-Superintendent Karkhani-Jath Diwani. The tent it is understood on completion will be inspected by the Political Secretary H. E. H. The Nizam's Government on 15th March.

In recognition of the late Tribhovandas Jani's devoted services to the Bilkha State, extending over 25 years, Durbar Shree Rawatvala Sahib has appointed the deceased's eldest son, Chimanlal, as his chief Karbhari.

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Giri Indicts Govt's Railway Policy

They Deserve Censure, He Says, For Not Doing Their Duty By The Workers

GRIEVANCES ENUMERATED

The following are some important extracts from the speech recently delivered by Mr Giri in the Legislative Assembly on the Railwaymen's grievances:—

Without offence to the Honourable Member in charge of Railways and Commerce I am bound to say that the Railway Department learns nothing and forgets nothing. If the railway workers demand better wage conditions, they are told that the financial commitments and the financial implications would not allow that payment to be considered. If on the other hand, the railway workers put up their demand for a better security of service and better conditions which do not involve financial commitments, they are told the matters are under consideration.

JOINT MACHINERY NEEDED

The first point that I would like to put forward before this House is the establishment of a joint standing machinery. The Royal Commission on Labour and its report has become, so far as the Railway Department, is concerned, ancient history and in spite of the fact that there was a persistent demand that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour should be put into effect with respect to this matter, eight years have gone by and nothing has been done. I would like for the benefit of the House to refer exactly to what is meant by the joint standing machinery. Their idea was to prevent industrial disputes; whenever they apprehended them, their desire was to remove the grievances of the workers through this joint standing machinery. They have stated on page: 168 "The Indian Railway Conference Association and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation are bodies whereby a Joint Standing Central Board can be formed in the best interest of all concerned. We, therefore, recommend the introduction of machinery for dealing with industrial relations on railway which will provide for constitution of a Joint Standing Central Board to which representatives of the Agents and of the workers should be elected in equal proportions."

Further on they state:

"We recommend that the representative of the Agent should be elected by the Indian Railway Conference Association and those of the workers by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation."

They stated further:

"Where a dispute is apprehended on any railway, if the matter is not capable of settlement by its Railway council, it should be referred automatically to the Central Board, it being agreed that no stoppage of labour, either by strike or lock-out, should take place pending consideration by the Central Board or, in the event of failure to reach agreement, pending the decision of the Tribunal to be set up." Later on, they suggest that the tribunal should be composed of five representatives of each side of the Central Board together with five persons from outside, unconnected with railway administration or railway workers or their Associations. This was suggested eight years ago and the Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board have discussed this question year after year and the consideration was put off from time to time, and last year we were told that the matter was now before the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. I would not wonder, if to-morrow the Honourable Member in charge of Railways and Commerce were to say that he would not like to anticipate the decision of that unwanted child, the Statutory Railway Authority, and when that Authority comes up, I would not wonder if that Authority were to say that the matter should be left to the Governor-General in his individual discretion and special responsibilities to dispose of the matter.

CROCODILE TEARS

Mr. N. M. Joshi: And we shall be told to wait till the Federation comes into existence.

Mr. V. V. Giri: Sir, that is the attitude of the Railway Department in India towards industrial disputes. They often shed crocodile tears and say that they are most anxious to have a healthy growth of the trade union movement. Therefore, I charge the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Railways that if within the last eight years after the Royal Commission came to India and wrote their report, disputes have occurred and thousands and thousands of workers have been put out of work and thousands and thousands of families have been ruined, all the sins lie at the door of the Government of India. The labour policy of the Government of India, so far as industrial disputes are concerned, has entirely failed.

RETRENCHMENT

Now the second point I would like to raise before this House during this debate is the policy of retrenchment of the Railway Board. During the depression period of 1931-32 the Railway Department in all the Company-managed and State Railways have retrenched 47,000 workers. Now that means 47,000 workers and their families were put out of work and they and their families were thus left without any hope of getting the next morsel of food for the day! Sir, the Railwaymen's Federation and the affiliated unions have cried hoarse that the retrenchment of workers should be prevented. They, on the other hand, were prepared to place before the railway authorities alternative schemes and thus avoid the retrenchment of men but at the same time having a retrenchment of expenditure. They proposed three alternative methods—such as, short-time, leave by deputation, and attrition of normal wastage—because they knew that after all the Railway Department would not be able to get on for all time with the railways shorthanded and they will again have to appoint men later on, but the Railway Department would not listen to us; they thought they were quite wise enough and they could do without these 47,000 men altogether. But, in answer to questions put by me on the floor of this House my Honourable friend Mr. P. R. Rau stated that from and after the date of that retrenchment of 47,000 workers they had taken nearly 36,000 people. They stated that the number of persons who had been reemployed after the retrenchment in 1931 were 18,482 and that those who had not been railway employees but were recruits numbered 18,188.

IRRESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Again my protest against this Department is that while railwaymen were thrown out of employment, they have taken in 18,000 new men! It is really surprising that the Department of Railways did not know that the Government of India had ratified the unemployment convention which required the establishment of employment exchanges and which required that the Government should place before the country quarterly statements of the number of unemployed taken back into employment and which also required the giving of information to unemployed men when vacancies did occur. We have been told that these new men were employed because it was not possible to fit them into the jobs that were available, and we are asked to believe that explanation. We cannot accept that explanation, because it was the duty of the Railway Department to train those men who have been retrenched to suit themselves to the appointments that have to be filled. That is what is done in other countries, but that is what is not done here, because, we have got an irresponsible Government. Not only that; we demanded the establishment of employment exchanges on different Railways and we demanded that the representatives of the Trade Unions should be associated with those employment exchanges because we wanted the Trade Unions to help employees by assisting them to get back to work, but this demand has been refused, and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation put this demand very strongly before the last half-yearly meeting but I am sorry to say that the Chief Commissioner of Railways could not accede to this request. I will state for the information of this House that this is not a new demand. This demand was put forward by the unions of the M. and S. M. and B. N. R. in 1928 and 1929 respectively and the employers agreed to our request and these employment bureaus worked very satisfactorily from the point of view of the employers and from the point of view also of the workers. Sir, if the Government of India in the Department of Railways and Commerce have any 'bona fide' intention of encouraging the growth of a healthy Trade Unionism in this country, there cannot be a better way than to take up this demand and consider it on the floor of this House.

LABOUR SUPERVISION

Next, I would like to deal with the question of the Supervisor of Railway Labour in relation to the Hours of Employment Regulations. We have been told at great length that the Government of India in the Department of Railways and Commerce was trying to introduce labour legislation of this kind but as I am bound to state that the workers have a grievance so far the Hours of Employment Regulations or the Geneva Convention go. We are told that these two conventions have not been introduced in the true spirit of those regulations, and it is due to this fact that because you are not prepared to employ new men, the Railway Department could not put these regulations into effect in the true spirit with which those conventions intended that these should be put into effect, and even here our demand was or rather our demand is that the Railway Unions should be taken into confidence and that whenever the Supervisor of Railway Labour visits the different railways, we made the modest request to the Chief Commissioner of Railways at the last half-yearly meeting, we also made a request through the Standing Finance Committee on Railways, that the Supervisor of Railway Labour should intimate his arrival to the recognised Unions so that the representatives of the recognised Unions might meet him and assist him by representing the grievances of the workers regarding this Geneva and Washington Conventions being stopped. But this demand also was put down. Now, another point that I should like to raise is that to-day the Supervisor of the Railway Labour is under the department of Railways.

WANTED INDEPENDENT MAN

The Supervisor of Railway Labour who is expected to go to the different railways to supervise and tell the Agents of those Railways that they are not putting into effect the regulations relating to the Geneva and Washington Conventions in the way in which they ought to be done, well, Sir, a railway servant cannot be expected to be independent and tell the Agents and the authorities of the different railways that they were not doing their duty. Therefore, the demand of the Railway Unions is that the Supervisor of the Railway Labour should not be under the Department of Railways but should be under the Department of Industries and Labour so that he could be expected to be more independent that he is when he is under the Department of Railways.

The next point that I would like to raise is with reference to the new scales of wages introduced. The demand of the Railwaymen's Federation is that they ought to have been consulted before these revisions of scales of wages were introduced. The Government of India would not like to change their views after having put their views into execution but we are told now, "you can come up and tell us whether we are wrong or whether we are right. That is a different proposition from what it would have been if we had been given an opportunity before they have come to a decision and put the same into execution. The organised workers have a right to be heard before points are settled. In that the Railway department have failed in their duty by the railway workers in this country.

RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION

Now, Sir, the next point that I would like to put forward before the House is the question of punishments, discharges and dismissals. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the respective Trade Unions affiliated to the Federation have demanded a most moderate demand that whenever a punishment has occurred or was going to occur the worker aggrieved should have the benefit of representing his case by a representative of a Trade Union of which he was a member. Eight years ago the Royal Commission on Labour made this recommendation and if really the Government of India and the Railway Department are anxious to encourage the growth of genuine Trade Union movement, such a small demand could and should have been considered, but they have been refused.

Now, Sir, I do not like to take up any more time of the House, but I am bound to say that the Railway Department has been a failure and for dilatory tactics, and procrastination, the Government of India is a piece of perfection for those who want to imitate them and under these circumstances the Railway Department and the Government of India deserve the censure of this House because they have not been doing their duty by the seven lakhs of railway workers who are responsible for the efficient running of railways, but for whose efficient working, we would not have been here to-day and if they do not do their work properly we shall not go back to our homes in the happy manner we are able to do at present.

Trade Unions In Austria

Government Pretensions Exposed

(IFTU) There was recently held in Vienna a meeting of the Wholesale Purchasing Society of the Austrian Co-operative Movement, when the Secretary of the Co-operative International, Mr. May, paid a tribute to the memory of Dollfuss, whose promise of self-government for the co-operatives was, he said, being fulfilled by the present government. The following extract from "Trade Union Information" shows the state of this self-government:

"The alleged restoration of 'self-government' in the co-operatives and the 'free elections,' of the new Executive are an instructive example of 'free elections' as seen by the government and as it probably intends to put them into effect in the United Trade Union. At the head of the Executive of the Wholesale Purchasing Society is the Minister, Strobl, the very man who was placed as Government Commissioner in the Co-operatives on the 13th February, 1934, and an active Minister in the Fascist government of Schuschnigg and Starhemberg. It is obvious that, under such a Board, which also includes a few former directors who have come to terms with the government, there will be no more independence and self-government for the Wholesale Purchasing Society and the Co-operatives than there has been up till now. The 'free elections' are mainly confined to the same people who were formerly appointed by the government but are now 'elected.' Moreover, by decreeing the 'depoliticalisation' of the Co-operatives, the government makes it impossible for them to fulfil that task to which they were appointed as independent workers' organisation.

It is obvious that the government is thinking of similar procedure in the Trade Union when it talks of 'free elections,' but the Trade Unions will not be taken in by such sleight of hand, for we shall be able to show from the example of the Wholesale Purchasing Society what free elections look like under the present government.

It is quite understandable that the representatives of foreign co-operatives—such as the representative of the Co-operative International—should, according to the official report, have paid a tribute to the government, but this is not by any means the view of the Austrian workers."

An American Experiment Worth Trying In India

Village Where Everyone Works And Is Satisfied But There Is No Money

(By M. ACHARYA)

In 1914, an experiment was started in U.S.A., by a group of people headed by one Harriman, who had found gold mines and lost them through the banks and stock-exchange capital. They were tired of the life fluctuations due to buying and selling and wanted to have steady life, certain assurance from cradle to the grave. They took lands and bought implements to start a model village where their theory that one can live more assuredly than in speculative manufacture could be practised and that without the use of money among themselves. It was registered as a co-operative company. The only principle which was different from such companies was that the original stock cannot be taken out by the shareholders at any time and that all shareholders and their families must be working members. In return for this, they were entitled to equal assurance for living for all. There was no selling among them but simply distribution of all work, products and services and that under joint direction through representatives who were themselves under control of the body of members. The chiefs were simply ordinary functional members. It consisted of three hundred souls only, but the market value of the assets was estimated at nearly five million dollars although they put in only half-a-million dollars to found the colony.

AN UTOPIA?

The colony established such workshops and industries as could be easily run in that locality and combined them with agriculture. Naturally the colony could not be self-sufficient for everything—nor could it avoid replenishing and replacing what it could not produce but had to consume; so it had to buy with money from outside certain things such as textiles and machine parts for examples and had therefore to find money. This was done by doing service or selling a part of its own goods to outsiders in return for cash. For example, it had a brick factory, saw-mill and repair shop which the surrounding country had not. So this colony supplied these goods and services to them against payment. With this money the colony bought for its members and its industries and agriculture what it collectively required. Within the colony itself there was neither selling nor money transactions, which would upset their planning owing to different persons buying what they liked which would lead to too much left over of one thing and too little of another. Theirs were 'table d' hote' economics, which even the Soviet Government had not introduced, and the principle was introduced thirteen years earlier than the Soviet idea was experimented with in Russia.

In their village, they had all recreations and amusements that any town could have, and religion mattered not. They have a hotel where those who did not want to cook could take their meals and a hospital where the sick were treated or taken care of.

Those who remained unmarried and those who had families were taken care of equally, since all members were equally considered as independent beings. There was equality of function and those who were temporarily or permanently disabled from work were of course treated separately, according to their necessities. As they produced more and more of the mainstay of life, they even took unemployed and orphans into their fold, without asking for any share to be taken by them.

NO POLICEMEN.

There is a school and a college even, a post office but no policeman. The opinion of the members of the society expressed collectively, was enough to prevent the violation of any rues by single members or groups. They only paid taxes to the Government without having to keep any officials there. Because their earnings from outside were collectively held, it was easily calculated how much tax was due to the State. This cell of future human society continues up to date in spite of all vicissitudes from outside and partly from inside, owing to the actions of undisciplined members who were turned out or who went out unable to adopt themselves to the conditions to which they had themselves agreed. Yet there was no instability of life, such as unemployment or unequal increment or curtailment of earnings within the colony. Some of them who left the colony, had invested only a part of their capital in the colony as an assurance for living in case their business outside failed. Naturally such members could not long live as working members of the colony, being accustomed to speculative habits. Others were strong individualists who wanted to force their will upon all. Some workmen who joined without capital were so accustomed to the cash and wage system that they could not appreciate the steady rationing of necessities and comforts to all equally. They wanted money, more money than others. The colony found that the usual run of man is not fitted

(Continued in Cols. 4 & 5).

(Continued from Col. 7).

for socialised living, because he carried the propensities of a speculative up and down, see-saw living to which he was long accustomed. So they try to adopt orphans and train them up to socialised living.

In the colony, all have to work if they are not disabled. But the works are conducted in a social spirit, knowing that increased production through care and attention means increased distribution to all, and therefore advantageous to everyone including number one. Even the children are accustomed to 4 hours of work in the fields or workshops, which they learn to do with joy in the company of elders. But all can change their work if they get bored and provided previous arrangements are not upset. There is discipline imposed by common consent, to the technicians and foremen of the different works. Only when the necessary changes permit can one change his place and work.

Such colonies have been started by Jewish youths in Palestine more through idealism than real economic understanding. But they are working without interruption and uncertainty to members.

Why could not such an experiment be started with greater economic understanding than merely out of a philosophical motive and theory? It will require no doubt enough starting capital. Those small money owners who are about to lose in a speculative world can take lands, preferably by buying, and erect the necessary and possible workshops there. It will depend upon the amount of food and careful economy in distributing them how many hands can be taken. Sooner or later, every country will have to live according to the principles of social organisation as introduced in the American colony mentioned, for there is no solution to the selling system. Selling makes further restriction to selling necessary, even if the Bolsheviki accepted and carried it into socialism. If the system may not become general immediately, still it is a scientific experiment, call it by whatever name you like.

The Colony is called Llano, located near Leesville, Luisiana State, but its literature can be had from the Secretary of the British Llano Circle, Mr. E. Bairstow, Llano, Guildford Road, Farnham, Surrey, England.

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Bold Bandit's Handicapping Puzzles Students Of Form

Winner Of Previous Race Dropped 3 Lbs Below Second Horse

By Our Racing Correspondent

Hardly has the ink with which I wrote my last article on the handicapping become dry, when a "deus ex machina" has figured on the stage in last Saturday's racing to prove my case to the hilt, that the handicapper has erred hopelessly in the treatment meted out to some of the charges in Trainer Godfrey's yard.

This time however it is neither a prince nor a highness, but a bold bandit, who has romped home in no uncertain fashion and carried off the spoils by a 6 lengths margin, making light of the allowance given him, despite his previous victory.

However a survey of the bandit's career since the last Bombay Racing season, will illustrate forcibly what I have been trying to impress upon the authorities in my last article.

Bold Bandit started in Bombay last year with 8-0 in Class III and trickled down to 7-7, running five times and appearing on board once when he ran fourth in his second outing in the Juvenile Handicap. In Poona he was relegated to Class IV and had his first outing in the Curragh Plate with 8-7 on his back in which he delayed the start and took no part in the race.

A fortnight later he again ran on the last day of the Poona Autumn Meeting carrying 8-1. His behaviour at the gate was better, but his racing efficiency was hall-marked also ran.

In Bombay this season the bandit was allotted 7-13 in the Auckland Plate on the Second Day, but shrewdly declined to run in favour of his stablemate Cheap Jack, who won this race. His next handicap was 7-10 in the Southfields Plate a fortnight later, taking advantage of the favourable scale of weights, he competed in this race and won easily by 2 lengths, leading all the way and fully justifying the confidence placed in him by his stable connections.

Laugh on His Side.

This time the laugh was certainly on his side, and his racing efficiency was hall-marked as "easy winner" by all who profess a knowledge of the game.

The handicapper, however, who has the last and only practical word on the subject thought otherwise, for he allotted him the next week in the Tenby Plate a penalty of only 10 lbs. for his win.

I cannot say whether the Bandit was dissatisfied with this penalty, or whether he made way for his stablemate Hatless who has always left his followers hatless. However he lay in clover, meditating and munching his corn to what fruitful purpose we shall soon see.

From December 14 to March 5 is a very long period in one racing season, and winning memories are apt to be obliterated from the minds of the public but also from that of the ever vigilant handicapper.

Comparative Weights.

If illustration is necessary let us carefully examine the comparative weights allotted in the Lewes Plate (Race No. 169 on March 5) where Bold Bandit first appears after a lapse of 2-1|2 months. Fortunately there are other horses also with him, all of whom took their handicaps in the Tenby Plate (Race No. 44) on Dec. 14:—

BOLD BANDIT minus 8 lbs. from Race No. 44. Never ran after he won Race No. 32.

CASANOVA minus 5 lbs. from Race No. 44. Ran once nowhere after he ran 2nd in Race No. 32.

CHAPEI minus 6 lbs. from Race No. 44. Ran 4 times nowhere after he ran 3rd in Race No. 32.

ASHVARAJ minus 2 lbs. from Race No. 44. Never ran after once running nowhere in Race No. 44.

GOBLIN minus 1 lb. from Race No. 44. Ran 4 times only. once 2nd in Race No. 57.

Here we have the curious phenomenon that the winner who has never raced after his win is actually dropped 3 lbs. below the second horse and 2 lbs. below the third, and this in spite of the former having run nowhere in a race, and the latter having run nowhere in 4 races. Further he meets Ashvaraj and Goblin on 6 and 7lbs. better terms in spite of the former having run nowhere in a race and the latter having run in four races. in the first of which he ran an indifferent second, a short head separating him from the third horse.

In my last article I spoke of an "hibernating allowance" being given to Highness for not running for three seasons. In this case let me designate this particular, allowance as "waiting allowance." Verily the bandit waited for 2½ months to good purpose for he deprived the club of his racing fees, jockeys of their losing mounts, owners of winning stakes and bookmakers of their well manipulated cash.

All this he achieved by a simple device played on the handicapper, and Caesar like he waited, he obliterated and he won. The impartial readers of this article will be perplexed as to why the handicapper gave this horse a "waiting allowance," which seems to be contrary to all the known codes and ethics of handicapping.

May Light Be Thrown.

Perhaps some admirer of the official concerned may throw light on this matter, or the latter may himself enlighten the Stewards who in the interests of the other owners and trainers should have this point cleared for the future. Commonsense and the hitherto recognised code of handicapping offer no solution, but true erudition may yet come from the recognised official expert, and in life it is never too late to learn, however amazing and contradictory things may appear to the uninitiated. I am not here concerned with another aspect of the Bandit's win, viz. his inconsistent running which requires some explanation. I shall speak of this later.

In my last article I pointed out Banco, who formed a striking contrast to Highness in respect of the hibernating allowance given to the latter.

Case of Angelo.

Here I shall content myself with citing the instance of Angelo from among the scores readily available in the latest race card. This horse made his debut in Poona on the 2nd Day in Race No. 14 and was allotted 9-0, top weight being 9-4 and bottom weight 7-4. After an ambitious but hopelessly futile run in a terms race he again appeared on the 4th Day of the Poona Races carrying 8-9, the top and bottom weight being 9-7 and 7-9. His career in Bombay may best be cited as follows:—

Race No 17, 21, 75, 95, 114, 118, 126, 137.

Top Weight: 9-4, 9-4 9-4 9-0 9-5 9-0, 9-2, 9-2.

Angelo: 8-9, 8-9, 9-7 8-9, 8-1, 8-7, 8-6, 8-6.

Bottom Weight: 7-0, 7-11, 7-7, 7-9, 7-0, 7-6, 7-9, 7-12.

Race No 114 was for Class II and III, the horse ran 4th in Race 21 and 118. Thus the Angel soared 10 times in handicap races but he was neither relegated to an inferior class nor did any "trickling allowance" fall to his lot.

Angels Have Wings.

Perhaps his semi-divine nature may be responsible for this, for an Angel has wings and ought to be able to fly without any assistance from the handicapper. "What's in a name," sang the immortal Bard of Avon in his flights of poetic fancy. The race course however is terra firma—a concrete reality. Let owners and trainers beware of names; for what a Bold Bandit can easily do even an Angelo may fail to achieve. Further comment is unnecessary. Let the wise weigh, the judicious judge, and the unseeing see for themselves.

More to follow in my next article.

MOVIE INDUSTRY DENIED RELIEF

Motion Picture Society Disappointed

The Hon. Secretary of the Motion Picture Society of India has forwarded the following telegram to the Finance and Commerce Members of the Government of India Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A. President of the Motion Picture Society and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, M.L.A., President of the Film Group in the Central Legislature.

"The Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India is greaty disappointed to notice that in the budget proposals of the Government for the current year duty on raw cinema films has not been reduced and the main grievances of the film industry remain unredressed although relief was promised for the last two years."

Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College

JHANSI (By Mail)

Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College Jhansi, completes its successful career of two years on the Hindu New Year's day 1993, corresponding to 24th March, 1936. The second anniversary of its foundation will be celebrated on that day.

A London Cable says that the death has occurred of B rigadier-General Sir Alfred Granville Balfour, formerly A.D.C. of the Viceroy of India in 1884 and Commandant of the Royal Military School of Music, Kenner Hall, Hounslow.

SERGE MDIVANI KILLED IN POLO ACCIDENT

DELRAY BEACH (Florida), Mar 15

Prince Serge Mdivani has been killed in a polo accident.—Reuter.

Registered Accountants' Conference

The Editor of "The Indian Accountant," Lahore writes: —

It was proposed in my circular letter to hold a conference of Registered Accountants in the Easter Holidays at Delhi, I was recently at Delhi and met the Registered Accountants and discussed the question of holding conference. All the members present resolved about the necessity of such a conference and the matter was left to the Local Committee. Moreover, it was considered that the time was short for holding conference in the Easter.

In the circumstances the Delhi Committee will now make arrangement for the conference and the session proposed by me will not be held in the Easter Holidays.

NOTABLE BORAH WEDDING IN CITY

Barodawala-Bandukwala Families United

About one thousand guests responded to the invitation of Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala to witness the marriage of his son Mr. Abdulhussenin to Miss Aminabai, daughter of Mr. Esoofally Gulamhussein Bandukwala, at Dawood Baug on Sunday evening.

Among those present were the Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehelvi, Sir H. P. S. Dastur, the Mayor, Mr. K. F. Nariman, many other Municipal Councillors and members of the Legislative Council and other well known citizens.

The function was followed by a sumptuous dinner and guests retired late at night after enjoying the generous hospitality of their host.

Taxi Drivers Stand Firm

The Hon. Gen. Secy. of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union in the course of a further statement says:—

The Union took all possible constitutional measures to settle the question of rates which the Union demands at four annas a mile by exhausting the method of correspondence, and also raising questions in the Council which alone is possible to do under the existing defenceless state of the Union.

Government have manoeuvred the position so as to give the reply just at the present moment with a view to enable the Police to start passing at six annas. The replies given were stereotyped ones, which the Union has had the privilege of receiving from the Government ages ago. The members of the Union are firm and Government's adverse replies have had no material effect upon them.

The Commissioner in a recent statement has said that if, despite the Police Commissioner's order fixing the scale at six annas, the Union decided to ply the taxis at four annas, the Police might not raise any objection to that: This indicates that he wants six annas to be the legal rate but he is prepared to believe that the four annas will be the running rate. The Union feels surprised why four anna should not be the legal rate if that is acknowledged by the Commissioner to be the actual running rate.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF CAMA HOSPITAL

Under the directions of Mrs. C. P. Blackwell a very interesting programme is being arranged for the entertainment in aid of the Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund, which is fixed for Wednesday, 8th April at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne.

The programme will consist of a display of physical Culture by the Marker Physical Culture Institute and a tableau and other items contributed by Mrs. Broacha's (Miss Motiwalla) pupils. Miss Margaret Belfour, Srimatis Lilavati and Yodh will present an interesting programme of dances.

New Police Postings

Various changes in the posting of officers in charge of sections have taken place in the Bombay City Police force.

Inspector Raje has rejoined duty and been posted to Mahim.

Inspector Bird is transferred from Nagpada to Kalachowki, where he relieves Acting Inspector McCarthy, who was officiating for Mr. Raje.

Acting Inspector McCarthy takes charge of Nagpada section, vice Mr. Bird.

Inspector Bhatkal, the popular Inspector of Agripada has been called to the C.I.D. and Acting Inspector Railmond replaces him at Agripada.

(Continued From Col. 7).

kherjee. 7-41 p.m. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra. 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Miss Indubala—Light Classical. 8-26 p.b. SB Ratneshwar Mukherjee Classical. 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali) 9-06 p.m. SB Pikle's Male Voice choir A Vocal and Instrumental Recital. 9-36 p.m. SB A Revue in Miniature—Featuring—"Casavina," "Molly" & "Nobly" 10-06 p.m. SB Weather Reports, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English). 10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music—(Recorded. From the Studio.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

TUESDAY, 17th MARCH.

Two of the following frequencies will be used: GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m). GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.), GSE 11.86 Mc|s (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "St. Patrick's Day". A Shamrock Programme, presented by John Pudney. 8-15 p.m. Talk: "Imperial Affairs." By H. V. Hodson. 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Pets; conductor, Ernest W. Goss, Frederick Harvey (Baritone). Moura Lympany (Pianoforte). Relayed from the Pavillion, Torquay. Orchestra: Overture, Shamus O'Brien (Stanford). Moura Lympany and Orchestra: Capriccio, Brilliante, op 22 (Mendelsshon) Orchestra Tone Poem: Sylvania, (W. H. Squire) Frederick Harvey and Orchestra: Recit. and Aria, O Star of Eve (Tannhauser Wagner). Orchestra: Suite, Rustic Revels: (1) Dancing on the Green (2) At Quality Court (3) All the Fun o' the Fair (Fletcher). Moura Lympany: Rhapsody in C (Dohnanyi). Orchestra: Mock Morris (Strings only) (Grainger), Frederick Harvey Dushkha Moya (Russian Love Song) (Lohr), Will the Red Sun Never Set? (Woodforde-Finden). Orchestra; Three Irish Pictures (Ansell). Greenwich Time Signal at 10 p.m. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Variety.

Bombay Programmes

TUESDAY, 17th MARCH.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

12 noon Selection of Indian Music. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club (if available). 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Talkie Time. (Tunes from the Indian Talkies and Shows). 7-15 p.m. Commercial News. 7-30 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. 8 p.m. Letter by Air Mail. From Evelyn Russell, London. 8-10 p.m. Saw Solo. 8-40 p.m. "Believe it or not." Arthur Silas. 8-55 p.m. Dance Music. 9-05 p.m. News in English. 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi 9-30 p.m. Violin Solos. G. A. Joshi of Aundh. 10 p.m. Miss Ratna Prabha, In Light Musical Fare, with Sarangi, Tabla and Harmonium.

Delhi Programme

TUESDAY, 17th MARCH.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

1 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra, Khhammaj. 1-10 p.m. Rashidah Begam, Thumari, Ghazal. 1-30 p.m. Haidar Husain, Hori. 1-40 p.m. Rashidah Begam. Punjabi Songs. 2-05 p.m. H. H. Chughtai Sitar—Multani. 2-15 p.m. Quratulain. Prof. I. H. Quraishi 6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Kedara. 6-10 p.m. Classical Music. 6-40 p.m. Karrar Husain, Jaltarang. Sardar Husain, Violin. 6-50 p.m. Classical Music. 7-29 p.m. H. H. Chughtai. Sitar—Tilang. 7-30 p.m. Gada Gari, Mir Mohd. Husain. 7-45 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. Thumri and Dadra. 8-05 p.m. Mookerji, Sarod—Bhagesri. 8-10 p.m. Zohra-Jan of Ambala Gazals 8-40 p.m. Sarangi and Tabla 8-50 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala Geets. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustni. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Maryas and Muryas of Bastar. Mr. W. V. Grigson, I.C.S. 10 p.m. New Records introduced by Mr. L. C. P. Grant, O.B.E., Including Concerto in B Flat Major (B Dur) op. 83 (Brahms). For Piano and Orchestra. Artur Schnabel and the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

TUESDAY, 17th MARCH.

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc|s.

49.10 metres 6,109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. SB A Studio Programme by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon ("H.M.V." Recording). Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra. Top Hat—Medley. Parts 1 and 2. Hal Yates—Tenor. Why stars come out at night. Its my mother's birthday to-day. Jim & Bob—Guitars. There's a little grey mother dreaming. Calling Aloha to me. Jack Hyltons Orchestra. Song of the Cello. You give me ideas. Effie Atherton.—(Comedienne). My young man's ever so nice. Dennis, the menace from Venice. Enric Madrigueras Orchestra. Love song of Tahiti.—Fox trot. The Gaucho-Rumba. Massed Bands. Amen. (The Messiah) Champion Medley, March No. 3. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose. "Women of Japan" (Contd.) 2-06 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded). 2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma "The Trading in Old Calcutta." 5-36 p.m. Talk by Mejdidi. (a) News and Letters. (b) All about Flowers and their upkeep. 6-36 p.m. Music Training for beginners by P. K. Mullick. 7-06 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Sailesh Datta Gupta. 7-21 p.m. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, conducted by T. N. Dey. 7-31 p.m. Modern Bengali Songs. Saroj Mu-

(Continued In Col. 5)

To-night at 9-30

The Most Outstanding Event in Musical World,

Words are too feeble to describe magic of

Mukhtar Begum's Music

SHE
Sings and you float in melody

Rates:
7-12-0
5-12-0
3- 6-0
2- 4-0
1- 2-0

India's Greatest Songstress on the Stage for the first time in Bombay.

Grand Musical Concert

AT

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall

Book in advance between 3 to 6 p. m. at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall and avoid the rush.

Take **SANATOGEN**—then you will not feel so **"nervy"**

Weak nerves are starved nerves. Not dangerous yet, but a condition which usually becomes worse unless something is done.

The nerves must be fed, and that is exactly what SANATOGEN does

Sanatogen *feeds* the nerves and thus strengthens them in a perfectly natural way.

Give your nerves Sanatogen and that tired "nervy" feeling will disappear entirely. That listlessness, those sleepless nights and lack of appetite—all symptoms of weakened nerves—will soon be forgotten. You will feel healthy again and ten years younger. Fresh red blood will flow through your veins, putting rosiness into your cheeks and bringing a sparkle into your eyes.

Think of it; over 25,000 physicians have testified in writing to the remarkable results obtained with Sanatogen. Follow their advice and get a package from your chemist or Bazar dealer today.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

THE CHARMING DANCING STAR

LILIAN HARVEY

IN

A GAY MUSICAL FANTASY

"INVITATION TO THE WALTZ"

A gay and happy picture, with exquisite songs, comedy and dancing.

AN ASSOCIATED BRITISH PICTURE.

LIFE A BURDEN FROM INDIGESTION.

Here is a letter of the utmost interest to all sufferers from stomach trouble in any form.

It is the experience of a man whose life was a burden because of the terrible internal pains which followed gastric influenza, but who finally found complete relief through Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It is the story of Mr. J. H. S. and his original letter is on our files. He writes :—

"Early this year I had gastric influenza which left me with chronic indigestion, which embodied terrible internal pains with palpitation and constipation. For several months life was a burden; nothing gave me relief until a neighbour recommended Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. After taking it for two days the internal pains became less acute and in a fortnight everything was quite normal with me. I can now eat anything without the least qualm."

And if you suffer from stomach trouble of any sort remember that you can get just the same relief as this man did, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119 Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

MARTA .....

LABARR

LU ANNE MEREDITH

FRED CONYNGHAM

in

RALL AT SAVOY

MUSIC—SONGS ! TAP-DANCING !

Also

THE KING'S BROADCAST

to the world !

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS

KARLOFF

in EDGAR ALLAN POE'S

The RAVEN

WITH

BELA LUGOSI

"Frankenstein" Karloff! "Dracula" Lugosi! "Goose-Pimple" Edgar Allan Poe! The Triumvirate of Terror! —Together They Give You "The Raven"—Hair Raising, Horrendous Thrill Triumph!

Also

THE KING'S BROADCAST

to the world !

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 9, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 22, 1354.
Parsi: Meher 13, 1305
Highttide: 5-03; 19.15
Lowtide: 11-44;
Sunrise: 6h. 46m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m
Madame Sophia Wadia's Lecture at Prarthana Samaj, on Buddha and Modern India", at 6-30 p.m.

CHIKITSAK SAMUHA

An extraordinary general meeting of the Chikitsak Samuha will be held on Sunday next at 4 p.m. at the premises of the Samuha, 173, Girgaon Road, Girgaon, to consider the extension of The Memorandum of Association of the Samuha, when all members are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. " "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 15th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned annual general meeting of the "A" Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee will be held on Thursday March 19 at 7-45 p.m. (S.T.) at 28 Manordas St. Holi Chakla Fort.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Taijin Maru" left Moji on March 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 8 via usual ports.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore on March 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 24 via Penang and Colombo.

Campaign Against Office Acceptance

Under the auspices of the Congressmen's Anti-Ministry Committee public meeting will be held on the Chaupaty Sands (to-day) Tuesday at 6-15 p.m.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and Mr. Indulal Yajnik, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. Kashi Prasad Sing and Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar will be among the speakers.

Another meeting will be held at Delisle Road at 5-30 p.m. where Mr. R. A. Khedgiker will preside and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Wamanrao Kulkarni, R. S. Deshpande and Kripashanker Sharma will be among the speakers.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-14, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Raven." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL+"Tale of Two Cities." Daiy at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Invitation to the Walz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Pahady Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LAXMI—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Rose of the Rancho." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Crusades." Daily at 6 -30 and 9-45 p.m.

REGAL—"Ball at Savoy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Anne of Green Gables." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart" Time as usual.

PALACE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Caravan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Monday states.

The resignation of Mr. K. I. Panjabi, I.C.S., of his membership of the Legislative Council has been accepted and Mr. K. C. Sen, has been nominated in his place.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Commander G. A. Bayendor and Mrs. R. S. Broomfield lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Matthey dined at Government House on Monday.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The first of the series of seven "vocational Leagues for youth" will be delivered to-day (Tuesday) at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chawpatty, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. B. G. Vad, will speak on "Medicine as a career for youths". Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S. Surgeon General will preside.

NAVA-JYOTISH KARYALAYA

The 13th anniversary day of the above Karyalaya will be celebrated at Padhya Building, Dadar to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. N. T. Jungalwala will preside

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express Europe)	20 10	7 00
		8 55

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for

GET MAGNESIA PROTECTION

clean your teeth THE Phillips' WAY

CONTAIN OVER 75% PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Mouth acids cause tooth decay. Magnesia destroys these acids—protects the teeth—aids the gums.

Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Paste and Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Powder both contain over 75% genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Thus the "Phillips' Way" is the one effective way to protect your teeth as you clean them.

Insist upon Phillips'—Paste or Powder—the powder in the convenient sifter-top tin.

YOUR DENTIST WILL TELL YOU

PHILLIPS' IS BEST

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Telephonists Held To A Draw By Young Sports

In anticipation of a keen struggle between the Bombay Telephone Company and Young Sports on Monday in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, there was an improvement in the attendance. It was a fine game from start to finish and the result reflected the run of play. Young Sports adopted bustling tactics which broke up the combination of the telephonists.

G. D'Penha made a thrustful move on the left wing and beating the defence, scored a snap goal for the sports. This unexpected reverse stung the telephonists, who attacked with vigour, Woodcock putting them on terms. 2

After the interval the duel became very grimp and both goals had narrow escapes. Mendonca for the telephone saved a hot shot, which might have materialised but for his clever anticipation.

Extra time was played but there were no more goals. Result:

BOMBAY TELEPHONE: 1 goal.
YOUNG SPORTS . 1 goal.

The teams were as follows:

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO. SPORTS CLUB.

Mendonca: Butler and Preece: High, Cohen and Taylor: Nash, Woodcock, Brewin, Nagle and Shaller.

YOUNG SPORTS.

N. Castellino: R. D'Souza and J. Fritz: F. D'Souza, J. Franklin and J. Pinto, E. J. Carvalho, S. Oliveira, C. Murzello, E. D'Souza and G. D'Penha.

Umpires: Messrs. Rodgers and Baria.

To-day's Match 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Gym: "A" vs. Armed Police.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The official programme issued by the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Committee, is a credit to Mr. G. L. Chard, the compiler. A short treatise on hockey which adorns the first page, is extremely interesting and well-written. It is a departure from the traditional programmes which gave a tabl eof previous winners and runners-up, and is worth one anna.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The following is the draw for the Tournament Proper:—

1ST ROUND.

G. I. P. Railway "D"; Kirkee Ordnance Texaco Club; Lusitanians "A" "F".

2ND ROUND.

Bye. Bhopal Wanderers "A"; Bye. Kirkee United "B"; Bye. Paraders H. C. Best Sports Club; Bye. U. S. Gymkhana, Nasik "G"; Bye. B. B. & C. I. Railway "H"; Bye. Brijraj Young Men; Bye. Union Club, Kirkee; Bye. Customs A. C.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF MILL WORKERS

Summons Issued Against Two Accused

Summonses were ordered to be issued by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday, against two of the accused for alleged cheating of several mill-workers under section 403 and 420 of the I. P. C. at the instance of Mr. Gilligan, former Labour officer.

The accused in the case were: P. V. Sathe, L. G. Pradhan and R. S. Parte. The Magistrate ordered the complaint to be dismissed against the second accused in view of the fact that he had paid Rs. 500 to the share capital as his contribution and his banking account in the Bank of India. The prosecution counsel conceded both the points and the Magistrate remarked that Mr. Pradhan was wrongly made an accused person when as a matter of fact he should have been the complainant.

The Prosecution Counsel then prayed for witness-summons to be issued against Mr. Pradhan to give evidence for the prosecution in the case and the Magistrate granted the application.

It will be recalled that in the preliminary inquiries conducted before the Magistrate the prosecution led evidence to show that about Rs. 3,000 was raised as share-capital to float a factory; but the money gradually passed hands in several companies from the middle of the year 1934 upto August 1935 and as the "enterprise" fizzled, several millworkers lost both their share-capital and their wages.

The Prosecution alleged that the accused were responsible for this and instituted notice-cases against the accused for cheating.

The first accused was not present at the resumed hearing of the case while the third accused was defended by Mr. V. H. Joshi. Mr. R. F. Bhiladiwalla appeared for the prosecution.

Air Mail Postal Notice

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due to arrive Karachi on 16/3/36 has been further delayed for the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 17-3-1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-30 p.m. on the 18/3/1936 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below.—

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on 18/3/36.

Registered correspondence 11-00 hours on 18/3/36

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

There have been several cases of small-pox in Bombay and it is very likely the disease may spread in the suburbs; so I think it is best that necessary precaution be taken immediately.

I am told that the Bandra Municipality has already circulated handbills and I hope the other Municipalities will follow suit and keep their vaccination station open at least two or three days in a week.

THAT RATE-WAR.

The 20th of March, I am told, is the last day for the expiry of those ticket-coupons that the bus-owners had issued. I am even given to understand that nothing has been yet decided whether fresh ticket-coupons are to be issued.

If no coupons are to be issued then I wonder what the situation is going to be like; for one thing is certain that the public will never think of travelling by buses if it is going to be the same rate as that of the taxi.

JUDGMENT IN COTTON EXCHANGE CASE APPEAL

Judges Uphold Conviction But Quash Sentence Of Imprisonment On Secretary

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court in confirming the conviction of Chimanlal Purshottamdas, Managing Director of the American Cotton Exchange, who was convicted under the gambling Act and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The appellant was charged with abetting the offence of gambling by the public generally or by more than ten persons, or in the alternative, of keeping a common gaming house.

The appellant was one of the 262 persons arrested by the police during a raid on the premises of the Exchange some months ago.

Gambling Transactions

Their lordships, in confirming the conviction, held that the transactions carried on at the Exchange were for "futures" and were transactions in which no delivery was contemplated or possible. The transactions must, therefore, be held to amount to mere gambling in differences.

Their lordships, therefore, confirmed the conviction and upheld the sentence of fine only, setting aside the sentence of imprisonment in view of the facts, that the appellant was a paid servant of the Exchange and was not shown to have himself entered into any illegal transaction and that all the other persons arrested in the raid were awarded the sentence of fine only.

Prime Mover.

In the course of their judgment, their lordships reviewed the evidence which went to establish the charge of abetment against the appellant.

He was the prime mover in bringing the Exchange into existence; he was the person who got it registered; he was responsible for having the rules framed and, as the secretary and later as the Managing Director it was his duty to issue "soda" books. It was impossible to believe that he was unaware of the nature of the transactions carried on there.

Started For Wagering

On the evidence it was clear that the Exchange was started with the object of carrying on wagering transactions. The appellant had provided facilities to the public for carrying on such illegal transactions. His act, therefore, clearly fell within the purview of the Preventing of Gambling Act.

In view, however, of the extenuating circumstances mentioned above, their lordships reduced the sentence to that of five only.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. P. S. Badami, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co. appeared for the appellant.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Nominated Officials

Something must be surely wrong with the system of nominating officials of various departments to the Council during budget discussions and of accepting their resignations even before the discussion on the subject is concluded. The other day, the members had a cause to complain against the absence of the Surgeon-General. On Friday it was Dr. Burns, Director of Agriculture, who had already resigned giving place to Mr. Advani, Director of Industries. On the former occasion. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto gave a straight reply to a straight question and said that owing to a miscalculation the Surgeon-General had resigned somewhat early. Minister Kambli, however, resorted to the naive reason that he never expected that discussion over cut motions would be prolonged and such discussion was "extraordinary". So Dr. Burns too, had resigned. Discussions without time limit can never be a matter of anticipation. No one knows what new issues would be raised, (as were raised on Friday), and what trend the discussions would take, though the Minister is entitled to guess as to what trend the voting would take. Even anticipation should be intelligent, according to the Home Member, who congratulated the members recently when they expected the new Councils to come into being next year this time. It is time for the authorities to devise a better way of nominations, so that the advantage of experts and Departmental heads, so nominated, would be fully available to the members whose discourses in some instances are bound to be amateurish

Funny Mistakes.

But the funniest mistake was found on the copy of a Bill circulated among the memoers. It is Bill VI of 1936, a bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. Co-operative societies, as must be known to many in the Presidency, are in the charge of the Minister for Agriculture, Dewan Bahadmur S. T. Kambli. Curiously, however, the Bill was signed by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, and no one seemed to care much about it, until the attention of the Minister was drawn to the mistake on the floor of the House by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik. The Minister for Agriculture then had no difficulty in admitting that the port-folio had not changed, though the signature was that of the other Minister. Though in this diarchy, there cannot be much to choose between Minister and Minister, or one transferred department and another, yet, it is perhaps only in Bombay, that one comes across such complete commun on of interests and duties of Ministers. There cannot be greater generosity on the part of a Minister than to sign a Bill on behalf of his colleague, but there cannot be another opportunity also, for any Minister under the new reforms to enjoy so much indulgence at the hands of his party or his constituency.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN V. J. T. INSTITUTE

Eleven Special Offers To Mahomedan. Intermediate And Backward Class Students

The Director of Industries, Bombay, has invited applications for eleven special scholarships of about Rs. 35 a month tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for four years. These special scholarships are designed to encourage technical and industrial education among the Intermediate and Backward Classes and Muhammadans of the Bombay Presidency and will be awarded as follows:—

(i) Five scholarships for Intermediate Classes.

(ii) Three scholarship for Backward Classes.

(iii) Three scholarships for Muhammadans.

The above scholarships will only be granted to candidates who pass the Entrance Examination of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute satisfactorily and obtain admission to the Institute. Applications in connection with the Entrance Examination must be made direct to the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

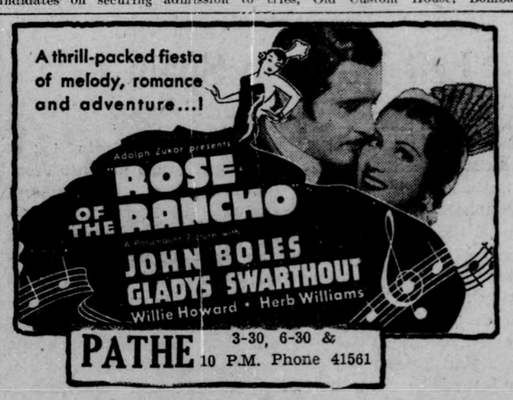
Candidates on securing admission to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, should send in their applications through the Principal of the Institute to the Director of Industries, Bombay, in the prescribed printed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Director of Industries or the Principal of the Institute. Applications must reach the Director of Industries before the 1st of July next.

Selection of candidates will be made by the Director of Industries due regard being had to the age, character, ability and physical fitness of each candidate and the circumstances of his parents or guardians.

No candidate will be eligible for one of the above scholarships whose permanent home is not in one of the British districts of the Bombay Presidency, or whose parent or guardian has an income from all sources of more than Rs. 2,400 per annum.

Nor will any candidate be eligible if he has attained the age of 30 on 1st June in the year in which he first joins the Institute.

Additional particulars can be obtained from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Bombay.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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1936

HARIJAN PROPAGANDA

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's visit to Nasik is intended, we suppose, to be part of a systematic local propaganda to remove untouchability and to prevent the Harijans being influenced by Dr. Ambedkar's move of conversion from renouncing their religion. If the propaganda is to be at all effective, it should be intensive and promptly launched and should no longer be made to depend on the whims of the Sanatanist diehards. It will be best to carry on that propaganda under the auspices of the local Harijan Seva Sangh and Congress bodies as these alone command the requisite resources in men and money. If, however, for any reason the organisers of this particular propaganda do not wish to follow the lead of the Harijan Seva Sangh and Congress Committees, they should at least try to maintain full co-operation between all the bodies working for the common cause. Nor should the main issue be obscured or prejudiced by irrelevant ones being needlessly dragged in. We feel it necessary to make this last remark in view of the unwarranted insinuation made by Pandit Malaviya against the the Congress when at a public meeting he said: "The Congress should not act as a communal body but should be national in its outlook and hold the balance even between the communities." The country, we are sure, will note with amusement the topsy-turvydom of such a remark.

"Diksha"

At a conference of Shastris, we note, Pandit Malaviya and his supporters attempted to establish that there was no support in the Shastras for untouchability as at present enforced or that, in any case, it was possible and necessary to reclaim the Harijans into the castefold by, among other ways, the method of "diksha" or religious initiation. So far as Shastric support for removal of untouchability is concerned, if it is found to be clear and conclusive, it should be welcomed and fully utilised, though at the same time it should be made perfectly clear that no reform sanctioned by Reason, by considerations of justice and humanity, shall be held up merely for want of scriptural support and that no wrong, repugnant to Reason, shall be tolerated because it has a scriptural sanction. As for the method of "diksha", if it works at all, critics, if any, will let it alone saying: "All is well that works well." But we are curious to know if the orthodox Sanatanists in general have anywhere regarded a single Harijan as one of themselves merely because he is given "diksha" in the shape of a "mantra" by Pandit Malaviya or another. We also think that it is the ignorant and bigoted die-hards that most need "diksha" or initiation into true conceptions of religion.

Wanted A Revolution

We fear that neither the Hindu Mahasabha nor even the Harijan Seva Sangh and the Congress have realised fully the need for an intensive as well as extensive Harijan propaganda among caste Hindus. Many workers seem to be quite complacent about the work they are already doing in this direction and to excuse themselves with the thought that for the rest they must rely on the lapse of time as age-old customs cannot be altered in a day or a year. History, however, has shown that revolutions are sometimes possible and necessary. We believe that no revolution is more urgent or more beneficent than one ending forthwith the wicked custom of untouchability. If the revolution happens to be spread over a longer period than one wishes, it must be, not because of any procrastination on the part of the workers but in spite of all their concentrated efforts to rid Hinduism and the country of the unspeakable abomination of untouchability. Is it really impossible for sane Hindus to rise in revolt against this inhumanity?

Left Front In Spain

The other day a cryptic cable announced that the 'Left' Government of Spain had banned the Fascist organisation under the leadership of the late Primo di Rivera's son. That this action was necessary is more than clearly proved by the post-election activities of the Spanish Fascists. In fact, as Mr. George Slocombe relates in a British paper, a Fascist 'coup' planned by the military immediately after the election was nipped in the bud through a timely telephone call. Luck for once seems to favour the Popular Front in Spain. It has begun well and if it continues as it has begun, it augurs well for the future, not only of Spain but of anti-Fascist forces in other countries too. The programme of work that the Front has chalked out under the leadership of Azana is an admirable one and, if carried through, will preserve the unity of the Front and permanently bar the door against Fascism. In this connection, the foresight and statesmanship of the Socialist leader, (the "Spanish Lenin") Senor Caballero is highly praiseworthy. Realising the value of unity he has had the sense and wisdom to modify his principles in the interests of a working understanding with the Left Republicans.

Retreating?

Unless the British are desperately anxious for a compromise at any cost they must regard Herr Hitler's conditions for participating in the proceedings of the League Council as deserving only of rejection. But it appears, unfortunately, as if they are so anxious. Some British papers have started almost to explain away Herr Hitler's second condition and there is even a suggestion—the compliment being father to the wish presumably—that the German reply is "an exceedingly clever one" and "likely to embarrass the Locarno Powers." The fact is that it is nothing of the kind. As certain delegations to the Council have so effectively pointed out, it is "impossible that the country whose violation of an international treaty was being considered should simultaneously expect to discuss alternative suggestions it has presented instead of the treaty it has flouted." The position is very clear and very simple. But it is so, of course, only from the points of view of logic and of international morality.

KARNATAK WOMEN CONSTITUENCY

Hammond Committee's Retrograde Proposal

(BY R. S. HUKERIKAR)

There are in all six seats for women in the future Bombay Legislative Assembly and eight in the Madras Legislative Assembly. Of these, Madras Karnataka gets one and Bombay Karnataka gets another. So in the two presidencies together Karnataka gets two seats.

The All-India Women's Conference and a few other representative bodies of women did not want special constituencies for women. They wanted women to be returned by the open door of competition. But under the present circumstances of Indian Society, it would be very difficult for women to be returned in general constituencies, because women voters are generally shy and unwilling to come out of their homes to record votes. It is, therefore, meet that special women's constituencies are created. The Hammond Committee observes that these constituencies will be during the early years both experimental and educative. For this reason it is necessary that representative women who have sufficient education to understand and represent the grievances of women in consonance with Indian traditions should be returned. It is an admitted fact that education amongst women is still very low and it is very difficult to get educated women even in urban areas to contest seats. Education, practical experience of women's problems, and good financial circumstances are necessary qualifications for these seats. From this point it is almost impossible to find a really qualified woman in the rural area.

Curious Choice

The Hammond Committee says it is definitely in favour of confining the constituencies to urban areas. But as there is difference of opinion in Provincial Governments, because of different circumstances, the Committee ultimately has created a few rural constituencies. But we must say that this defeats the very object of creating women's constituencies. So far as our Province is concerned, as we have said above, we have two seats; the Madras Karnatak seat goes to Bellary town and taluka and we are sure that there will be no difficulty in finding out a proper representative there: But the other representation given to the Bombay Karnataka is for the rural constituency of Ranebennur taluka. As there is no residential qualification for this constituency a woman from Dharwar can also stand; but we have to consider the fact that Ranebennur taluka is the farthest end of the district and a woman in Dharwar can wield very little influence; besides she will have to work in an atmosphere which is entirely foreign to her. This will naturally entail heavy expenses. The Committee wants to minimise the difficulties of canvassing hardships of communication in rural areas and the obstacles likely to be met by a member in maintaining contacts with her constituents. All these three objects are frustrated if a woman from Dharwar or Hubli is to contest the seat. One need not say how difficult it would be to find a woman from the taluka itself, who can be the real exponent of women's cause. It means, therefore, that what is given to women by the right hand is taken away by the left. A woman who will be ultimately returned from such a constituency will be a puppet and will be entirely guided by the male voters in the taluka.

Dharwar's Claim.

Ranebennur taluka is not noted for any special advancement of women's education. We have not heard or seen any woman who has played any part in the religious, social and political public life of the taluka, not to speak of the district. One is at a loss to understand why this taluka is specially marked out. We do not know who were the witnesses from this district, who represented women's cause before the Hammond Committee. The Provincal Committee in their report (page 7) observe "We would have preferred to allot women seats to the Dharwar north and Satara north constituency which include Dharwar and Satara towns. But as it was necessary to reserve scheduled caste seats in these constituencies we have been compelled to allot the woman's seat to the Dharwar south and Satara south constituency." But now the scheduled caste seat from Dharwar district is taken away. There-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 7)

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Review Of The Interrational Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

Germany under Hitler has committed another breach of international engagements;—and. this time, without even the excuse that there was in connection with the Versailles Treaty that it was imposed upon the German people by the foreign reactionaries. The Treaty of Versailles could be said to have been forced upon a distracted Germany,—and so those clauses of that Treaty which condemned Germany to a permanent state of compulsory disarmament may show some semblance of justification, when Hitler declared conscription in Germany in March 1935, in defiance and violation of those clauses, but there can be no similar, or any, justification for the present action, exactly a year after the re-armament. The sending of troops in the Rhineland was forbidden, not only by the Versailles Treaty, but also by the Locarno Pact; and the latter was freely entered into by Germany, and even initiated by the country, as the German guarantee for peace and security in the face of the network of Alliances France was welding with the Border States of Germany. It was regarded as Stresemann's greatest achievement in diplomacy, which paved immediately the way of Germany into the League of Nations, and its Executive Council. Her Hitler has violated and disowned that Pact: sent a large number of troops and warlike equipment to the French and Belgian borders; and assumed an attitude which must be regarded with the utmost suspicion and uneasiness by every one familiar with the tactics of modern German diplomacy.

Lame Excuse

The excuse given by Hitler is that the conclusion of Franco-Soviet Pact is a menace to Germany, which Germany must guard against; that the compulsory maintenance of the Rhineland as a Demilitarised Zone was a diminution of German sovereignty that no independent sovereign State could tolerate; and that, therefore, this sending of the troops to the demilitarised zone was only a symbolic assertion of German independence and sovereignty. The argument is positively Hitlerian, and no one who has observed the course of this meteor through the skies so far will be deceived by it for a moment. France has, moreover, left not a stitch of clothing to Hitler not only by showing that the Franco-Soviet Pact is not all inconsistent with the Locarno Treaty; but that, assuming German position to be correct, let it be tried before an international tribunal at the Hague. The question of Germany's absorption of Austria was similarly disposed of five years ago and the offer of such an open trial of this Pact by France leaves Germany not a leg to stand on in regard to this ground of her violation, suddenly and without notice of the Locarno system.

Britain's Attitude

Because of this unquestioned violation of the Locarno Pact, Britain seems to have taken a far more unfavourable view of this latest act of German aggression than was the case last year, when Germany re-armed openly despite the existence of the Versailles Treaty. Nominally at least Britain cannot excuse the latest defiance of International Law or treaty engagements. She has, perhaps, her understanding with Germany, arising out of the Naval Treaty of last May; but even that cannot stand against the clear logic of the latest events, and the uncompromising stand taken by France in the present instance. The suggestion of Mr. Eden that Germany should be satisfied with having "symbolically" occupied the demilitarised areas once; and should now withdraw those troops once again to the limits prescribed under the Pact; that she should not add to the troops nor build fortifications in the Rhineland; and that meanwhile, on that basis, a new Locarno could be negotiated as offered by Hitler —have all been declined by Germany. These eleventh-hour steps, therefore, to preserve peace at any cost have also failed. Britain, of course, must count on her own experience of Germany under Hitler, not only rearming in defiance of treaties, but also demanding a return of the German Colonies of the pre-war age; and must have her own reasons to check this new foe to World Peace and to British imperialism. And so we have little hope of an amicable and peaceful settlement of this crisis.

Sympathy For France

France, Belgium, Holland are taking all steps to meet every possible eventuality; and, with this attitude of Hitler, no eventuality can be regarded as too remote to be provided for. It is immaterial whether or not mobilisation has been ordered in France. She can never sleep in peace with this menace on her frontier; and though that frontier is well-guarded,—she has forts and troops and all the means of modern warfare in no uncertain measure, she would naturally fear to be lost if she allowed herself to be taken by surprise. Hence all the reported measures taken on the French and Belgian frontiers must be deemed to be inevitable precautions. Whatever sympathy France must have lost in the immediate post-war years by her insistent demand and inveterate suspicion against Germany must have been more than regained by the events of last week. She certainly has the sympathy, and she will most probably get the co-operation, of all the signatories of Locarno. All the Central European countries, right up to Turkey, seem to be with her, and against Hitler, on this occasion. Russia has a new Treaty with France; and even Mussolini is in sympathy with France.

True, Italy's position at the League Council meeting would be somewhat delicate,—not to say ironical. Having opposed "Sanctions" herself. In her own venture against Abyssinia, she cannot very well advocate the same measure against Germany violating the same Pact. But France has stood by Italy in that crisis so loyally that, for France she can have no alternative but to support. And even Italy must regard Hitlerism as a menace, if not directly and immediately to Italy.

(Continued on Page 9: Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

BALDWIN'S CHOICE.

It is possible that Mr. Baldwin has made the best of a bad job by appointing Sir Thomas Inskip as Minister of the Crown for coordination of Defence. "Inspite of the British Official Wireless apologia, Sir Thomas' "legal mind" does not necessarily invest him with distinctive superiority over those who were regarded as aspirants to the post of Minister for Defence. If others were suspected of possible prejudices owing to their past association with Defence Departments, Sir Thomas is reported to be too reactionary to be receptive to progressive ideas. The fact is that any Tory would have been fit for a job which, in conception and nature, is essentially Tory. Mr. Baldwin's choice was most probably determined by personal considerations: there is already a strong group in the cabinet opposed to his leadership. Be that as it may, it is a little curious that the one man who, according to conservative claims as to his qualities, should have been the most suitable was neglected. That man is Lord Eustace Percy the Minister for Thought. And by the way, was it absolutely undesirable to honour the post by offering it to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald?

C.-IN-C.'S APOLOGY.

The Commander-in-Chief's apology to the Council of State for his offensive remarks made last week, with regard to Indians in the Army, is to be welcomed as indicative of some influence of public opinion even on the present Government. A commendable feature of the apology is the Army Chief's frank admission that it was all due to his "inexperience of public speaking and Parliamentary procedure." But since he sticks to the substance of his remarks, apart from the manner in which he made them, and still protests that he had said what he "honestly felt," the difference between the public and the Government with regard to the Army continues to be as serious as ever; and it behoves the Legislature to say to Government frankly, but in a dignified manner, what they honestly feel about the Army policy.

THE SPEAKER'S FAILURE.

A public meeting held at Calcutta on Sunday justly protested against the ruling of the Assembly President with regard to the freedom of publishing the proceedings of the Legislatures in the Press. The meeting emphasized the view we have always held, that the ruling was a departure from the established practice in England and the practice that had so far obtained in this country also. It is a pity the President failed to give due importance to this practice and to that extent failed to safeguard the privilege of the Legislature as well as the Press.

HELP THESE YOUTHS.

Yet another instance of the determination of Indian youth to prove their mettle in all spheres of adventurous activity is provided by the Himalayan expedition that is being organized by a young Ahmedabad youth, Mr. Vinayak Mehta, who has already considerable experience of mountaineering and hiking. The idea is to attempt Nanda Devi, a peak of about 22,000 feet in Kumaon district this year and every year try to ascend a higher peak so that, with experience thus gained, an attack could be made on Everest in a few years' time. By organizing this expedition these youths not only wish to vindicate the name of their country but also to collect useful geographical and botanical data. As such the expedition richly deserves the generous support of all sections of the public and we have no doubt that both in Bombay and outside they will get an encouraging response to their appeal for funds. Sir Girjaprasad and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai have already given a lead by making generous donations of Rs. 500 each. Others may send their contributions, big or small, to Sir Girjaprasad at Ahmedabad who has consented to be the treasurer of the fund collected for the expedition.

PEOPLE DISBELIEVE

The officials concerned may be honestly believing that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was at any time connected with the terrorist movement so as to be "a danger to the public peace.' Such belief is the natural result of habitual reliance on police reports. But the people in general positively disbelieve the gross imputations against Mr. Bose if only for the reason that, when challenged by him either to prove the charges against him in a court of law or withdraw them, Government dared not give him an open trial. The people will and must refuse to take the police officials' word on trust when their suspicions threaten the liberty and honour of respectable persons.

STATE PRISONERS.

In reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly as to why Government object to keeping all or "at least four State prisoners in one jail so that they may have some association," Sir Henry Craik said that "the objection was sometimes on the score of refractory and mutinous behaviour of State prisoners and sometimes on the score of their revolutionary associations and activities." And sometimes, we suppose, it is not in the interest of Law and Order and Peace and Tranquillity to extend to such dangerous persons as Government have found necessary to jail without a trial the dangerous privilege of two or more of them associating with each other. One would be grateful to know how State prisoners are dealt with on exhibiting any "mutinous" tendencies.

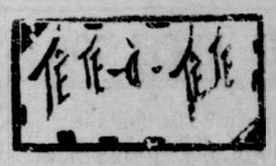
Journalists In Baroda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is satisfactory to note that the criticism ventilated through "Chronicle" by your readers about press difficulties in Baroda had some wholesome effect on the parties concerned. The question of dress is not so rigorous as was before but still there are some difficulties and hence authorities should see that press representatives are liberated from the "dress" problem, especially when higher authorities are very amenable to all demands of journalists. It is hoped that this will be seriously considered.

The discrimination regarding "Friendly Press" in Baroda should also go so that news may be sent and views ventilated. All local papers as well as correspondents of "outside" journals should be equally treated in order to serve "real" interest of ruler and ruled. Why not the Baroda journalists organise themselves into an association? Yours etc.,

"SYMPATHISER"



NEW BRITISH SUEZ CANAL.

Suggested Solution for Italo-Egyptian Troubles.

—Headlines.

Yes, yes, the question does arise almost automatically. And here is its answer:—

It would be distant from Italian air bases and nearer to Palestine British garrisons and future naval base at Haifa.

And, as you know, Palestine (Haifa too is in Palestine) is a territory administered by the British under the Mandate of the League of Nations. The question MAY arise as to what will happen when the League (!!!) and Britain hand over complete control of the territory to its people.

But need that contingency arise?

* * * *

A writer in "the Statesman" has actually hit upon an original idea.

"Apropos of the war clouds in Europe one possible repercussion on India, should a war actually break out, does not seem to have as yet attracted notice. In the event of Great Britain having to go to war, what is likely to happen to the inauguration of the Indian Reforms and specially provincial autonomy next year?"

But everything being fair in "love" as well as in war, there is no need for optimism. There is no prospect of the unfortunate country escaping the calamities scheduled to descend shortly.

* * * *

Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru, the Liberal leader, calls upon the people of India "to work the reforms for what they are worth."

And what are they worth? Lend your ears to Pandit Kunzru again:—"It it difficult to believe that the New Government of India Act can be regarded in any sense as an instrument of real progress."

So that's that in every sense. We mean that's Liberalism.

* * * *

British papers appeal to Hilter "to rise to the greatness of the opportunity by making contribution to the appeasement of Europe."

But the poor fellow cannot listen. He is mentally, in the giddy height of Dictatorship.

* * * *

"Let us all," advises the Governor of the Punjab," frankly recognise that, for good or ill, democracy is the watchword of the day, and that under democracy there can be no monopoly either of the opportunities or of the fruits of Service."

No, monopoly, oh no. Only reservation and safeguards.

* * * *

Sanatanists in Nasik angrily demanded of Pandit Malaviya why the Untouchables were preferred to them.

Obviously because Untouchables deserve better treatment.

* * * *

"Hand off untouchables," said Pandit Malaviya at Nasik.

The Sanatanist believers in untouchability find in it a confirmation of their own attitude.

* * * *

Presiding at the first annual dinner of the Automobile Association of Northern India, Sir John Ewart spoke of the perennial grievances of motorists in this country whom he likened to sheep inasmuch as they are always shorn.

And they bleat too!

But from the pedestrians' viewpoint it would be more apt to liken them to elephants for the damage they do to the undergrowth.

* * * *

"For Germany and German Equality" is the slogan prescribed by Herr Hitler for the farce on March 29.

He couldn't be more modest, could he?

* * * *

Few visitors to London fail to see No. 10, Downing Street, the plain, unpretentious appearance of which usually surprises them.

Two men from New York were examining the exterior of the house and indulging in picturesque but disparaging criticism. Outside stood a car.

"What a place for a Prime Minister!" one of them exclaimed "And as for that car—waal, I reckon it would pass any day for a second hand hearse."

At this moment, a well-groomed man emerged from No. 10, entered the car, and drove off.

"Say, who was that guy?" asked the other American of a policeman standing by.

"The American Ambassador," answered the constable.

C.-IN-C.'s APOLOGY TO "ELDERS"

Assembly Debate On Finance Bill

(Continued from Page 1.)

allow workers to mix Congress work with relief work.

CURSE OF PEACE!

Dr. Ziauddin while congratulating Sir James Grigg on the way he had spent the surplus said that the depression had not yet gone, for the emergency taxes still remained intact and the Finance Member felt it necessary to export gold. The agriculturists needed more relief. The continued peace for over a century was a curse for them for in the olden days when Government changed all old debts also automatically disappeared. He wanted centralisation of the Customs. All ports whether in British India or Indian States should be under the control of the Central Government. Tariff should be more simplified and protection to industries should be given in the interests of the people and not the capitalists. He asked Government to spend more money for education and give part of the Sugar Excise Duty to the United Provinces.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya criticised the pace of Indianisation. He wanted Government to train more youths for Commission in the Army and technical education and thus relieve unemployment among educated classes. His speech had not finished when the House adjourned for lunch.

Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya condemned the Communal Award as being anti-national, anti-rational, anti-democratic and particularly grossly unjust to Sikhs and Hindus. The issue of the Hindi circular in the N. W. F. Province was one fruit of the Award. He opposed the motion of the Finance Member.

GOVT. AND PEOPLE.

Pandit Pant said he had not much to say this year as the Finance Member had taken away some parts of the Finance Bill which used to provide some ammunition to the Opposition. He, however, wished to say something about his statement in the course of the Budget speech that the British connection had been of economic advantage to India and about his personal testimony to India's marvellous capacity for economic recuperation. He said that the balancing of the Budget was mechanical recuperation of India. The balancing of the Budget was mechanical so far as a subject race was concerned. It indicated neither progress nor prosperity of the people. There was no advancement when the Budget showed surplus. On the other hand the surpluses were dangerous for they led to extravagance and substantial addition to recurring expenditure. In a country like India the interests of the people were not the same as those of the Government. Some times they were opposed to each other. A case in point was the ratio. If the ratio was maintained at eighteen pence the Government gained. If it was lowered to sixteen pence the people gained.

FAMISHING PEOPLE.

Continuing Pandit Pant said that when he heard the Finance Member's remarks about India's marvellous capacity for economic recuperation it brought before the speaker's eye a panorama of sublime mountains, fertile valley, extensive waterways and great crops and plantations. But it also brought to his mind the millions of skeletons of famishing people and inconceivable destitution. Why, he asked, India with such marvellous gifts of God was a country whose national income by the head was half of the liquor Bill of England by the head and whose total budget was hardly equal to the Customs and Excise on liquor realised in England. The answer was provided by Italy's hunger for Abyssinia and Germany's for raw materials. India possessed all raw materials and a people whose habits of thrift and abstinence were the greatest asset; but she was suffering in the grip of the octopus of the aggrandisement of British Imperialists.

Mr. Jinnah: Why do you allow it?

Pandit Pant: I would not if I could. I would have done wonders had I Mr. Jinnah's powers (cheers).

DISCARDED CANONS.

The real reason was England's policy. She gave peace to India to get the benefit of Labour serfs to use her raw materials and sell her manufactured goods. Sir James Grigg was teaching them canons of orthodoxy which were discarded in the United Kingdom. It was like a Communist coming from Russia preaching Christianity in this country (Laughter). The speaker quoted from Sir John Strachy's speech of 1873 when, Sir John as the Finance Member, had declared that he owed a duty to India, but a higher duty to England.

Pandit Pant did not know how far Sir James Grigg shared that view and whether he had no divided loyalty so long as he received his salary from India.

REMINDER TO GRIGG.

Continuing Pandit G. B. Pant reminded Sir James Grigg of the "Buy British Campaign" organised by the present King as the Prince of Wales and how England put tariffs on every conceivable thing, which competed with British products.

Sir James Grigg had told them that, had the decisions rested with him, he would not have given protection to many industries in India.

Pandit Pant recalled the writing of the German Professor List in 1844, and the speeches of Mr. Burke to show that England had prohibited the entry of Indian goods, because the country which sold manufactured goods, was supreme and the one which sold agricultural produce must remain subservient. Was there, he asked, no way out of the present mess? Did it ever occur to the Government that India could have produced ages ago her own rails and wagons and did not Government give in to-day to the suggestion that India should manufacture locomotives and had Government ever enquired whether a single industry in India could be promoted? And even where protection was granted the price paid was preference for British products without any compensating advantage to India. It was because Great Britain was political master. Any way Nemisis would overcome them.

Pandit Pant, offering suggestions, said that he wished Government to undertake industrial surveys through experts, mark out industries, invite capital and guarantee interests of three and half, four or five per cent. as they did in the case of railways, make the condition that the state might take over the industry at the end of twenty or thirty years. Let Government adopt active policy of industrialisation, mechanisation, agricultural co-operation, scientific planning, bringing about equilibrium between agriculture and industry. This was State planning, State control and State regulation. It was not Socialism because no industry at present was capable of being managed by the State. In the East men believe that they live not for bread alone and Lord Christ gave life for others. He personally was not in favour of protection.

Sir James Grigg: You pleaded well for it.

But he wanted economic reconstruction so that India could prosper. India had one-fifth of the human race, but India did not consume one-fiftieth of world's goods. The U. S. A. having a tenth of India's population, produced four times more cotton and wheat and consumed all goods internally and exported only tenth of that. India could prosper in the same way. The barometer indicated a storm and the thermometer was in unhealthy condition. Let Sir James Grigg forget both and make India grow as healthy a country and then would India show that marvellous capacity for recovery which she possessed in the past and deserved to possess in the future. (Cheers from all sections on the conclusion of an hour's oration).

TWO BILLS INTRODUCED

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Two bills were introduced in the Assembly.

Sir Frank Noyce introduced the Bill amending the Factories Act of 1934. The Act gives local Governments power to notify as factories, premises which have ten or more persons working in them or in their precincts, but not outside the precincts. The proposed amendment intends to ensure that manufacture carried on elsewhere than inside the buildings can be regulated whenever necessary.

The other Bill which Sir Zafrullah, Railway Member, introduced provides the following declaration of the Cochin Port as a major port. "For transfer of statutory powers in respect of the port under the Indian Ports Act of 1908 and the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885 from the local Government to the Governor-General-in-Council, it is not intended to take over the powers concerning the port health administration, as the general question of port health administration is now under consideration by the Government of India."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST OFFICES

Kamaladevi Will Preside Over Bombay Conference On Saturday

The Secretary Anti-Ministry Committee writes:—

In pursuance of the All-India Anti-Ministry Committee's decision to observe the Anti-Ministry Day on the 22nd March 1936, Mr. M. R. Masani, the General Secretary of the Anti Ministry Committee, convened a meeting of prominent Congressmen in the city of Bombay to consider ways and means of observing the Anti-Ministry Day.

Among those who agreed to join the Anti-Ministry Committee were Mr. Muiraj Kursondas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. Indulal Yajnik, B. R. Dhurandhar, Dr. M. R. Vijaykar, Jethmal Narayandas, Manmen Mulji, R. A. Khedgikar, V. B. Karnik, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Purushottam Trikamdas, Yusuf Meherally, K. D. Merchant, Kashiprasad Singh, Niranjan Ajit Sharma, Hatim Durbar, Manibhai Desai, Urmila Ben Mehta, Nagvekar, M. N. Dave, Y. G. Patil. A sub-committee was formed to chalk out a detailed programme for observing the Anti-Ministry Day.

It was decided by the Committee to convene a Conference of all the local Congressmen to discuss effective methods of rejecting the New Reforms. The Conference will be held on Saturday, the 21st March 1936 in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has consented to preside over the Conference.

The Committee has also organised several meetings in different localities in the City.

All Congressmen are requested to enrol themselves delegates to the Conference and make it a success. The fee for the delegates is one anna only. Delegate passes can be had at the Office of the Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhai Manzil, Girgaon, Bombay.

FLANDIN'S FIRM STAND

(Continued From Page 1)

nity on this point might, probably be reached.

A later message states, it is practically certain that the secret meeting of the Council will be held this morning.

German Reply.

The text of German reply says the German Government is, on principle, willing to accept the invitation, but starts from the assumption that its representative will be accorded the same rights in discussions of the Council as is enjoyed by the representatives of other powers.

The Government's action, which has been the occasion for summoning the Council by the Belgian and French Governments, does not consist merely in the restoration of the German sovereignty in the Rhineland zone, but is bound up with comprehensive and concrete proposals to give new assurance of peace to Europe.

The German Government regards the political action it has taken as a whole, the component parts of which cannot be separated from one another.

For this reason, the German Government can participate in the Council proceedings only if it is assured that the Powers concerned are prepared to enter into negotiations forthwith with regard to the German proposals.—Reuter.

NO OFFENCE MEANT

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

His Excellency Sir Robert Cassells, intervening to-day during the debate in the Council of State on Mr. Kalikkar's resolution for ensuring the requisite type of Indian youths for admission into the Dehra Dun military academy referred to his own speech last week on Mr. P. N. Sapru's motion and said "if I had said anything which appeared offensive to any Hon'ble member, I wish to assure it was beyond my intention to do so. It was totally due to my inexperience of public speaking and Parliamentary procedure. I am after all a soldier and the House will expect me to say what I honestly feel. If we have to disagree I do hope, we will do so in a friendly way." (Cheers).—A. P.

LATE NEWS

INDIA IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Butler, informed Mr. David Grenfell that he had no information with regard to the recent arrest of men discharged from the Meerut Conspiracy Case, but he promised to obtain informationfi

Replying to Mr. Tom Smith and Mr. David Grenfell who enquired whether Indian Ministers were consulted on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Mr. Butler said that the views expressed on the Act were the considered opinion of the various Provincial Governments.

Lord Zetland saw no reason for enquiring into the means whereby each Government arrived at its conclusions.

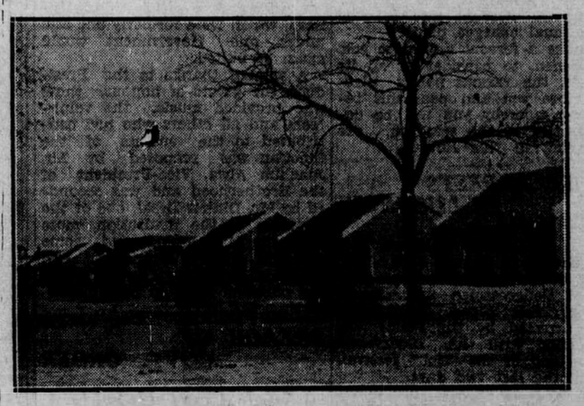
Answering supplementary questions, Mr. Butler said that the matter fell constitutionally within the sphere of the Governor-in-Council and they must leave the matter to the Governor-in-Council regarding the manner in which he arrived at the decision.

Mr. Butler assured Mr. Morgan-Jones that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments were fully alive to the importance of the economic and medical aspects of the administration of North-West Frontier Province to which they were paying special attention.

"INDIA 1933-34."

Mr. Ritson asked whether the publication of "India in 1933-34" contained attacks on the integrity and honesty of public men of repute and whether the bias against the Congress contained in the introductory chapter and in the various parts of the book had the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Butler replied that the book was published under the authority and general approval of the Secretary of State, but as stated in the preface this approval did not necessarily extend to every particular expression in the book. He was not aware that any inaccuracy was suggested, but it dealt with matters of public interest, on which varied opinions might be legitimately held.—Reuter.



A view of the beautiful Headquarters of the Harijan Sevak Sangha in Delhi, which was visited by Mahatma Gandhi on the 8th instant.

Mahatma Gandhi, after his serious illness, is seen arriving at Delhi Sanatorium about six miles from Old Delhi. Mr. A. Surboji Row of Madras garlanded Mahatmaji on his arrival at Delhi, with a special Khaddar garland with an inset of Mahatmaji's photo.

FAREWELL TO SIND MEMBERS

Bombay Council President's Affectionate References At Tea Party

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, gave a delightful Tea Party at the Legislative Council Hall, on Monday evening, to bid farewell to the Sind members of the Legislature.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government and Leader of the Sind Group, acknowledged the hospitality and the affectionate references made by the host in his speech wishing them a happy career in their new Province.

The Leader of the House, the Finance Member and other members of the Government were among those present.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan in the course of his speech said:

SPLENDID TRAINING.

Our Sind friends have had a splendid training, parliamentary training, in the Council here. They are going there, not as novices, but as full-fledged parliamentarians, as trained men. As they have played their part in that capacity and served the best interests of their country, they will now go to serve their own country purely and solely in the interests of Sind.

BHUTTO'S THANKS.

The Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto replying said: I very sincerely thank you for the kind farewell party and good wishes that you have expressed for Sind.

We will always remain grateful to the Bombay Government and the Bombay people for what they have done for Sind. Perhaps hereafter, in the future Federal Legislature, Bombay might find a very useful ally in Sind.

Development Of Indian Industries

Provision For Industrial Research Too Meagre

The allotment of scanty funds for the development of industries in the provinces came in for a good deal of criticism, in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Monday, during discussion on demads of grants.

Discussion on Mr. Gangoli's cut motion regarding the grant of Rs. 55,500 under Development of Industries was resumed, when the Legislative Council met on Monday, with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the chair.

Mr. P. B. Advani continued his account of the new experiments carried on by the Department. At present glass bangles were being imported on a large scale. Formerly it was a cottage industry, at Thana and attempts were being made to revive it. Attention was also paid to the hand-weaving industry, particularly in its preparatory and finishing aspects.

USEFUL DEPOSITS FOUND.

Last year rich deposits of bauxite useful for the aluminium metal industry were found near Bombay and operations were carried on for prospecting. Suitable site for manufacturing cement had also been found in the province. The scope for useful work was, no doubt, considerable. The grant being limited, great care had to be taken to secure maximum benefit.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister, stated that, gold and silver thread industry at Surat and embroidery industry at Ahmedabad were also receiving attention. Experiments were carried on for improvement of soap industry and specimens of sand found at Ratnagiri were at present being examined.

The cut motion of Mr. Gangoli was lost.

MANGO-PULP INDUSTRY.

Rao Bahadur R. V. Parulekar (Ratnagiri) moved that the amount of Rs. 6,48,000, under provision for Industries be reduced by Rs. 100. He suggested that greater attention of the Industries Department should be devoted to the Development of the mango-pulp industry, and the rope making industry in his District.

Mr. Pestansha N. Vakil, (Ahmedabad) felt that the department could not be expected to work wonders with the limited grant. They should not fritter away their resources in experimenting on several industries, but should confine themselves to a few chosen ones.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated) said his grievance was against the small, miserly sum allotted for the Department, which amounted, deducting the revenue receipts, to about Rs. 3,20,000

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) was satisfied that the Department was doing all it could under the circumstances. He stressed the need for the encouragement of small industries.

SWADESHI SPIRIT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber) in a vigorous attack on the attitude of the Government towards the development of industries, said that the continuance of the foreign rule seemed to be dependent on keeping India mainly as an agriculturist country. The Minister knew that he had done nothing towards the improvement of the Indian industries, and he could not do anything. Whatever progress Indian industries had made, it was due to the Swadeshi spirit and were it not for Swadeshi the Cement and Steel industries would have been nowhere. Despite protection, the Indian textile industry, was in its last breath.

The Indian Merchants Chamber had pointed out what could be done. But the Minister did not do anything. What he would do was to keep the thing going on. It was for the people themselves to do what they could for the progress of the Indian industries. People were as much to blame as the Government who, under existing conditions, could not be expected to do anything in this direction.

SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) felt that the development of industries was the only way of solving the unemployment problem in the country.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) pointed out that the administration of Weights and Measures Act should not be kept in charge of the Industries Department with its small funds.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) said that out of Rs. 7,30,000, only a sum of Rs. 21,700 was being utilised for industrial research and the sum was too meagre.

Discussion was adjourned at this stage till to-day (Tuesday).

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIND M. L. Cs.

The Thakor Saheb of Kerwada gave a dinner party on Monday night at the Hotel Majestic, when Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government and the members of the Legislative Council, from the Province of Sind, were the guests of honour.

The Thakor Saheb proposing the toast congratulated the members from Sind on having achieved their life-long object of getting a separate and distinct province in Sind.

"You, Sir Shah Nawaz," said the Thakor Saheb, "as a leader of the Muslim Party for a considerable time by your mature experience have rendered valuable services to this Presidency. Sind will always remember you with gratitude as in your capacity a member of the Indian Round Table Conference you have contributed materially towards the formation of Sind as a separate and independent province."

After referring to the other members of the Party in appreciative terms, the Thakor Saheb mentioned the future promise of Sind as a prosperous and contented province.

"I feel sorry at the parting of my friends as that deprives us of our 50 per cent. strength in our Provincial Legislature," he added.

"Personally I owe them a deep debt of gratitude for their sincere co-operation with me and my class of people during the 15 years of diarchy in this Presidency. All the same the pleasure and happiness of my friends is certainly dearer to me than my own personal consideration."

Sir Shah Nawaz replying in suitable terms, recalled the many happy occasions when he had enjoyed the company of his host. He thanked the host for his kindness and felt that he would cherish the present occasion as one of the happiest.

The party dispersed late at night.

KARNATAK WOMEN CONSTITUENCY

(Continued From Page 6)

fore, there ought to have been no excuse in not giving the seat to Dharwar taluka. Compared to Bombay and Poona, Dharwar can be a rural area.

We hope that the representative bodies of women in the Bombay presidency will make immediate representation in this matter and get the wrong rectified. In this particular matter the Hammond Committee report is more retrograde than that of the Provincial Committee.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Whither, O Europa?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whither O Europa?

(1) Are you progressing or digressing?

(2) Are you rising, or falling?

(3) Are you soaring, or sinking?

(4) Are you living, or dying?

JUST PAUSE AND PONDER.

(1) Your literature is getting more light and more foppish.

(2) Your life is more foolish, if not worse.

(3) Your Art is getting more decorative than penetrative; more entertaining than elevating; more sensuous than spiritual.

(4) Your science to-day is enriching the rich and is impoverishing the poor; for with every new invention, there is the new labour-saving device. Hence, there is greater unemployment and greater distress.

(5) Your Science to-day is strengthening capitalism and imperialism, and is weakening labour and laymen. For, with the greater application of the mechanical Man by capitalists and imperialists, the power and the strength of Labour and laymen are weakened.

(6) Your religion, as practised, to-day is more dividing than unifying; more national than rational.

EUROPE—AN ARMED CAMP.

As the centre of modern civilization, you should think more of

(1) increasing schools than shells;

(2) more of academies than arsenals;

(3) more of art than armaments;

(4) more of libraries than poison gas factories;

(5) more of industrial homes than Bombing aeroplanes;

(6) more of human progress, than national aggrandisement;

(7) more of peace than of war.

'QUO VADIS, O EUROPA?'

But, whither are you drifting, oh Europa?

(1) To perfection, or perdition?

(2) To liberation, or annihilation?

(3) To civilization or barbarism?

(4) To cosmos, or chaos?

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE WESTERN WORLD?

(1) It has become more godless; hence thoughtless;

(2) more soulless, hence senseless;

(3) more heartless, hence hopeless;

(4) more haughty; hence naughty;

(5) more aggressive, hence oppressive;

(6) more domineering, hence destructive;

TO-DAY, EUROPE NEEDS A NEW TEACHER, PREACHER AND LEADER.

Just pause and ponder, oh Europa!

(1) Czardom has perished;

(2) Kaiserdom has gone;

(3) Mussolinism is going;

(4) Hitlerdom will go;

(5) they have not saved you. They have not liberated you. They have all saddled you with more anger, revenge and armaments!

(6) in peace, they have prepared you for war, for bloody wars.—wars of human destruction; and not of soul-purification, or of real liberation.

(7) Europa, if you desire to live, and retain your old glory, you need a new Teacher, or new Preacher and a new Leader.

FOLLOW GANDHIJI AND SAVE HUMANITY!

Just consider oh Europa.

(1) armaments have not protected you for good;

(2) violence has not helped you at all times;

(3) they have brought you victories; and they have brought you defeats;

(4) empires have risen, and empires have fallen;

(5) but who can destroy the Gathas, or the Vedas; the Bible, or the Quoran, the Dhamopada or the Granthsaheb?

(6) they are the Sacred Books of the East;

(7) they are the heritage of humanity;

(8) they have enjoined truth and tolerance, benevolence and non-violence;

(9) and if there is one man today, who has enshrined in his daily life these great Eternal verities—it is Mahatma Gandhi! Hear him; read him; follow him; and you will rid this world of its growing armaments, encroachments, entanglements and enchaintments. If the European masses accept Gandhiji as a New-Teacher, Preacher and Leader; if they accept his principles of Truth—Tolerance and Non-violence; if they follow them en-masse; then militarism, imperialism and capitalism would go overboard; and Peace—real, beneficent and perennial peace,—would reign supreme, and thus save Europe and humanity from strife and misery. Amen!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Vile Parle Municipal Bye-Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in your issue dated 15-3-36, I understand on reliable authority that the above report is far from truth. Mr. T. M. Pardhy has agreed to contest the bye-election to be held on the 28th March 1936, to fill in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. G. B. Deo, in response to the wishes of his friends and his nomination paper has already been filed.

It is needless to mention here the various activities of Mr. T. M. Pardhy during his regime as a chairman of the late Notified Area Committee, and I will not be much wrong in mentioning here that Mr. Pardhy is the father of this Municipality. Hence the public will be justifying themselves in returning a man to foster the child whom he gave birth to without giving any heed to the publicity current in the town that he is not contesting the bye-election. An opportunity has presented itself to the public to rectify the wrong done by them twice in the past which I hope will not be missed.—Yours, etc.

A. CITIZEN.

Vile Parle (East.)

Lighting In Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read to-day proceedings of the meeting at Tilak Mandir in the "Bombay Chronicle"; the meeting was presided over by Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta and was held under the auspices of the Congress Committee. The report given by your correspondent is incorrect. The resolution was passed unanimously after some discussion. Your reporter is wrong in saying that the majority of people were against the scheme. As a matter of fact all were unanimous but two or three members who had grievances against other actions of municipal administration, wanted to give support to the scheme but wanted to remain silent over a definite suggestion for a new plantation.

The following is the resolution that was passed:

This public meeting of the citizens of Ville-Parle is of opinion that the terms offered by the Electric Company for the renewal of lighting agreement are exorbitant and this meeting suggests to the Municipality to devise any other scheme of street lighting which may be found feasible and economical.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

ULTIMATUM TO ELECTRIC CO.

Vile Parle Municipality Will End Contract If Charges Are Not Reduced

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI March 15.

The special general meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality held this morning decided to offer the Electric Company a flat rate of 3 annas per unit and do away with what are called "fixed charges." Failing compliance with these terms, the Municipality will terminate the contract with effect from June 30 next In moving the resolution, Mr. P. J. Shroff, the Chairman of the Lighting Committee, made a lengthy speech in the course of which he strongly criticised the action of the company in charging excessive rates.

Mr. Shroff said:

The question has been carefully gone through by the Lighting Committee and after taking into consideration the various facts affecting this question it passed, at its meeting held on 7-3-36, the above resolution in the light of a scheme placed before the Committee.

My Committee is fully alive to the implications of the above resolution and here I may assure you that it is not a matter of pleasure to me or to my Committee to sever our connections with the B.S.E. Supply Ltd. who for the last seven years have given us the benefit of electric lights. This fact can well be vouchsafed by the President's letter dated 31-7-35 wherein he clearly expressed our desire to renew the agreement, leaving the terms and conditions for such renewal to be considered later on.

PRESENT CHARGES.

We are at present paying at the rate of Rs. 21/ per annum per pole with aerial lines erected for the purpose of distributing energy to private consumers and used for Municipal purposes. At the rate of Rs. 32/ p.a. per pole with aerial lines erected solely for Municipal purpose, and at the rate of Rs. 51-8-0 p.a. per pole with underground cable.

CONSUMPTION CHARGES

As 3 per unit for energy consumed irrespective of the quantity consumed.

On the expiry of the present agreement we would have paid to the Electric Company Rs. 1,09,-680/ by way of fixed charges, and Rs. 79,650/ by way of consumption charges.

Gentlemen, the total length of roads lit with electricity is about 25 miles. I gather from experts that the average cost of laying poles and aerial wires, etc., is Rs. 3,000/ per mile; so that the cost to the Company can hardly have exceeded Rs. 75,000/, against which we would have already paid in fixed charges alone at the end of seven years, Rs. 1,09,680/, not taking into account interest on the annual charges paid.

I make a fervent appeal to you, Gentlemen, to consider in all its aspects, the various points placed before you and pass this resolution whereby you will be doing justice to the seat you are occupying in this House.

"HOLI" ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, March 16

A Cawnpore report says that about forty men, including prominent Congressmen and members of the Hindu Mahasabha were arrested by the Police in connection with the observance of the end of the "Holi" festival, during the last two days.

Gobinath Singh, a prominent Congress Leader of Cawnpore, saw Mr. Y. S. Chinthamani, leader of opposition in the U.P. Legislative Council, in this connection and it is understood, efforts are being made, to put short notice questions to elicit the cause of the alleged high-handedness on the part of the Cawnpore authorities.—United Press.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

A Cosmopolitan Dinner

A cosmopolitan dinner under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood was held with great eclat on Sunday evening at the Muzaffarabad Hall under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. About 400 persons attended the function, including about 50 ladies and represending all communities, not excluding the Harijans. The specially invitec guests included, beside the President, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. G. S. Gangoli, member of the Bombay Legislative Council for North Kanara.

After the dinner was over some Hindustani songs were sung by Miss Shantabai Amladi, a promising amateur singer, hailing from Kanara. Thereafter, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, President of the Brotherhood, proposed Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside on the occasion and explained the aims of the institution and its various activities, such as the conducting of a library reading room a volunteer corps, a sports and physical culture club, a Hindi class, etc. Mr. Nariman then made an impressive speech congratulating the Brotherhood on its non-communal and nation-building activities. He felt confident that, unlike several other institutions which began well, this would not, in course of time forget its high aims but would be an example of patriotic service without any taint of communalism or provincialism. "Scratch a Kanarite," he said, "and you will find a pucca Nationalist." And he hoped that the Brotherhood would promote many national activities He particularly commended the work of spreading Literacy and was much gratified when he was informed that the Brotherhood had nearly completed organising a literacy class to commence work on 1st April.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the next speaker, said he was happy to see that the Kanara Brotherhood worthily kept up the cosmopolitan spirit of Bombay City, the most cosmopolitan city in India. Though India seemed to be victim of communal differences, he said, he was proud of being an Indian, as India, of all the countries in the world, was singled out to achieve the greatest task of harmonising the diverse races and religions in it. He felt confident that institutions like the Brotherhood would play no mean part in this task before the country, of uniting various communities in common national endeavour. To this end he highly commended the non-communal spirit and activities of the Brotherhood.

"AN INDIAN BROTHERHOOD."

Mr. G. S. Gangoli said that though the Brotherhood appeared to be a sectional institution, it had proved by its service as if it were an "Indian Brotherhood—Kanara Branch." He hoped that the present two districts of Kanara, which were formerly one and under one Government would again be united.

A vote of thanks to the President, the guests of honour, those who provided music, the volunteers and all others who had contributed to the success of the function was proposed by Mr. Joachim Alwa, Vice-President of the Brotherhood and was seconded by Mr. Dinkar Desai, one of the founders of the institution, more songs by Miss Amladi and some Konkani songs, composed and sung by Mr. Dinker Desai, brought the pleasant function to a close.

BREACH OF GOVT. ORDER

High Court Upholds Conviction

The appeal filed by Yusuf Ahmed Calcuttawalla against the conviction and sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, passed on him by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, was dismissed by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice MacKlin, at the Bombay High Court on Monday.

The appellant was convicted under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act.

It appears that the Bombay Police received certain information in consequence of which sub-inspector Kamat went to Kalyan on December 24 last, and saw the accused in the Peshawar-Lucknow Express on December 25.

On being questioned whether he had obtained permission to enter Bombay, the accused had replied that the law was no more in force and the accused continued to travel.

At Dadar Station he got down, and took another train, and when he alighted at the Masjid Bunder Station, he was arrested.

The defence of the accused was he had returned to Bombay under a wrong impression.

Their Lordships agreeing with the Magistrate's view, upheld the conviction and sentence.

The appellant appeared in person. Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

EXCISE RAID CASE ECHO

Charge Sheet Submitted Against 38 Accused In Alipore Court

CALCUTTA, March 16.

An echo of the sensational excise raid at Ballygunge, a suburb of Calcutta, was heard in the court of Police Magistrate, Alipore, to-day when charge-sheet was submitted against J. E. Gubbay and 37 others for conspiring to commit offences under the Excise Act and also to cheat the foreign liquor vendors and general public in and outside India by passing off liquor bottles with false labels and capsules as products of the well-known firms of England, Scotland and other European countries.

The accused include persons from Rangoon, Lahore, Bombay, Calcutta and other important centres in India. One of them, David Ezekiel of David Sons Ltd. of Calcutta is still absconding. Besides these 39 accused, nine others arrested in this connection were discharged by the Magistrate today as there was no incriminating evidence against them.

The prosecution of these persons was the sequel of an excise raid at Garlahat Road, Ballygunge, last October when a large plant for illicit manufacture of liquor was alleged to have been discovered. Searches followed and alleged incriminating articles were recovered from several well-known foreign liquor firms in Calcutta. Persons suspected as ring leaders in this conspiracy were let off on heavy bail.—United Press.

Industrial Training, Best Road To Employment

Lord Brabourne Commends Activities Of David Sassoon School At Matunga

"I am a firm believer in the value of industrial training not only as one of the best roads to employment, but for its educative value in a country where there is a tendency to give too much weight to the literary side of education," observed his Excellency Lord Brabourne, presiding over the annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School at Matunga on Monday.

Lord Brabourne, commending the work done by the school, said: "I do not think it will be disputed that boys trained for an industry stand a much better chance than others of finding adequately paid work, and that your efforts are, therefore, very well worth while."

The Governor announced that while the Probation of Offenders Bill was under preparation, the Bill for the amendment of the Children's Act would shortly be introduced in the Council.

"EXCELLENT PROGRESS."

Mr. R. L. Ferard, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School, made an exhaustive survey of the work done by the school during the year. 124 boys were transferred to the care of the School.

Both in the academical side and in athletic events, the boys had made excellent progress, and had annexed various medals

Two problems, however, caused the Committee much anxiety. The first, which was less urgent, concerned mentally deficient boys. Of late the admission of abnormal children to the Children's Aid Society had been increasing. There were no mental hospitals in the Presidency which dealt exclusively with mentally defective children, and it would be a great boon, said Mr. Ferard, if Government could start a special residential home for the work.

The second problem was the difficulty in finding employment for discharged boys. The Workshops provided vocational training in blacksmith work. Cane chair manufacture, carpentry, and tailoring. To enable students to secure jobs in local textile mills, it was proposed to erect "a very small power weaving plant where the boys could learn weaving. They, therefore, approached the Government for a grant. Sir Joseph Kay had donated Rs. 250 towards the project.

News has been received from Kannauj that a devastating fire broke out there in the early hours of the morning on March 16. 30 houses were reduced to ashes. A number of Harijans and other villagers were rendered homeless. The cause of the fire is not yet known. Further details also are lacking.—United Press.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

OVER THE WEEK-END THOUSANDS RAVED ABOUT IT!

If You Thought "Mutiny on the Bounty" Was Great—Wait Till You See M-G-M's New Million Dollar Film Masterpiece!

Now, out of the glowing pages of another great Dickens classic comes a motion picture to take its place with "David Copperfield" among the masterpieces of the screen! Two years to make . . . it comes now as humanity's greatest love story . . . a picture with all the warmth, fire and surging drama of the beloved original.

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Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K 188.

WATCHING OVER "COMMUNISTS"

Punjab Police Officer Gives Account Of His Duties In Bombay Trial

BOMBAY, Monday.

Khan Saheb Mirza Aattarulla Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police attached to the Political Branch of the Punjab C.I.D. was examined to-day as a prosecution witness before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the trial was resumed to-day of three alleged communists, charged with assisting in the operations and management of an unlawful association and with keeping for distribution unauthorised news-sheets in furtherance of Communist propaganda.

The accused in the case are (1) Iqbal Singh, (2) Somnath Lahiri and (3) Chinta Singh.

Khan Saheb Mirza Attarula Khan, examined by Mr. S. G. Velinker stated in the course of his evidence that his duties included watching over the activities of Communists, and revolutionaries in the Punjab. He reported the publication of an unthorised News-sheet "Lal Dhandhara" which was circulated in Lahore Amritsar and other places in the Punjab. He found out that the news sheet was published by the Lahore Branch of the Communist Party of India and he therefore had a case recorded under section 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Alleged Publisher.

In the course of his investigations he learnt that one Chhana Singh, a Punjabi who had returned from Moscow, was responsible for the publication of the news-sheet. He later came to know that Chhana Singh was working in collaboration with Teja Singh and Iqbal Singh.

Having got information that Teja Singh's wife had left her village to join Teja Singh at Bombay, witness came to Bombay and with the assistance of the Special Branch Police, raided a room in Matunga and took Teja Singh in custody. Chhana Singh was a State prisoner in Lahore.

Mr. R. B. Corridon attached to the Political Branch, Punjab C.I.D. stated he obtained the specimen handwriting of Iqubal Singh when he was in the Lahore Jail. These specimens were sent down to Bombay. The accused, he stated were nervous when they were asked to write.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Special Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. B. Pardiwala, Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mr. N. G. Shah defended the accused.

DEATH OF MANIK-NAGAR SADHU GURU

(From A Correspondent)

On Thursday last Shree Sadguru Mariand Manikprabhu Maharaj passed away at Manik-nagar. The Maharaj succeeded to the Gadi estabished by Shree Manikprabhu Maharaj over a century ago.

His Holiness Shree Manikprabhu is considered to be the fourth incarnation of Shree Dattatraya, the God of Hindu Trinity. This Gadi, which was established in a secluded corner at Hominabad in H.E.H. Nizam's Territory, has now assumed the size of a well populated nagar, known as Manikpagar.

The late Maharaj had a good following in H.E.H. Nizam's Dominions as well as in other parts of India.

Sardar Peshawarsingh Siyal a colliery proprietor of Chhindwara has made a handsome gift of Rs. 4,000 to the Child Welfare Centre, Chhindwara.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "disappearing trick" alleged to have been performed by a jeweller at Sheikh Memon Street when bargaining to purchase a gold necklace from a local resident of Kandwadi, has led to the arrest of Shyamji Lumba Soni, the jeweller, and his assistant Ranchod Naja Soni, on charges of theft and abetment.

It appears one Nassi Bhagwan Davji took his gold necklace weighing about 11 tolas to a jeweller at Sheikh Memon Street for sale. Shyamji offered Rs. 34-6 per tola for the necklace, after subjecting the necklace to a severe test.

Not being satisfied with the bargain, Narsi took the necklace to his own jeweller, who it is understood, offered him a lower price. Narsi then returned to Shyamji and failing to get the latter to raise his bid, accepted the offer.

Three Tolas Short.

Shyamji took the necklace, it is alleged, and broke into bits to heat it. The seller objected to this procedure, and the accused reassembled the broken bits and when the necklace was weighed it was found to be 3 tolas short in weight.

As the accused refused to make good the loss, he was reported to the police and arrested.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, ordered the accused to be released on bail.

Shanker Krishna, aged 25, was placed before the Girgaum Magistrate to-day on charges under section 363 (Kidnapping?) and 376 (rape?).

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused was on terms of criminal intimacy with the daughter of the complainant, aged 14, according to her father, for the past year or so, unknown to the father.

The accused was remanded till March 23.

Noor Mohomed Mjamkhan and Pamindasha Abdulrahiman were arrested on Saturday last by the Nagpada Police charged with assault and abetment.

It was alleged that at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant, a quarrel ensued between the complainant and Mjamkhan over the use of a water tap. As a result of the altercation it was alleged that Mjamkhan assaulted the complainant with a stick, whereas Abdulrahiman used a pen-knife.

The complainant, Syed Hassan, residing at 1st lane Kamatipura, was removed to the hospital for treatment.

The bail period of Abdulrahiman was allowed to be extended till the 30th instant, and Mjamkhan was remanded into police custody by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Fayazkhan Mahomed Khan was placed before the Girgaum Magistrate to-day on a charge of causing grievous hurt under Sec 326 I.P.C.

The accused surrendered himself to the police to-day and was remanded to custody till March 30.

A motor fatality occurred on Saturday last, at 11-45 p.m. when taxi No. X-2845 driven by George Jones, was proceeding along Colaba Causeway from North to South, knocked down a pedestrian, Abdul Aziz Mohamed aged 45, who was going in the same direction as the taxi.

It is believed that the man came in front of the taxi and received serious injuries to the head. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he expired subsequently.

The inquest will be held to-morrow.

Abdul Karim Sha Mohomed was arrested on Saturday last by the Nagpada Police as he was alleged to have stabbed one Habibux Mohomedbux with a penknife.

The assault occurred at 2 a.m. in the morning and the accused was said to have attempted to escape.

The complainant sustained two wounds and is under treatment.

Abdul Karim was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody till the 30th instant.

Bhikoo Sakharam was placed before the Girgaum Magistrate, to-day under Section 381 I.P.C.

It was alleged that the complainant usually left his key with a neighbour for the convenience of his co-tenants. It was further the custom—that the accused, who was the complainant's servant, would take the key from the neighbour to sweep the room.

On the 13th instant on returning home the complainant found his trunk forced open and Rs. 140 in cash removed from it.

He suspected the accused who was remanded to custody till the 16th March.

Dolly Phirozsha Shroff, Homi Phirozsha Limboowala and Pestonji Phirozsha Shroff were placed before the Girgaum Magistrate, to-day under sections 448-324-114 I.P.C.

It is alleged that the accused went to the house, where the complainant works as a cook at Sleater Road at about 9 p.m. on Friday 13th March and assaulted the complainant and a witness named Shiavuxsh, who was there, with metal ladles and some sharp instruments, causing severe injuries to both of them.

The motive for the offence appears to be that accused number one who was at one time very friendly with the daughter of complainant's master, had been prohibited by the father of the girl and the complainant from visiting the place. This is alleged to have been the cause of a rupture between accused number one and the girl.

The accused, therefore, wanted to take revenge on the complainant and hence this assault.

Accused was let out on bail.

Loss of his wife and child and worries over the recent money troubles that had overtaken him are stated to be the reason for Babu Laxman (35) having hanged himself in his room in a building at Bhasker Lane, Bhuleshwar on Sunday night.

On receiving information that somebody was hanged in Luxman's room, the Princess Street Police hurried to the place this morning and on forcing open the door of the room found that Luxman had hanged himself.

On enquiries made it transpired that he had lost his wife and child six months ago and had recently got into financial difficulties.

Luxman was employed in a printing press.

Further enquiries are in progress.

As the result of a theft last year from a student residing at the Grant Medical College, Gajanan V. Bam, aged 22, was arrested yesterday by the Byculla Police.

It was alleged that the accused was a friend of the complainant and resided with him for 6 days at the Hostel. Subsequently the complainant discovered that some cash, a camera and wrist watch collectively valued at Rs. 289 to be missing.

The accused was brought to the Police Station yesterday by the complainant and was put under arrest.

He was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody till the 26th instant.

KODAND RAMA REDDY ACQUITTED

High Court Criticises Magistrate's Conduct

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 16.

Severe remarks were passed against the Magistrate of Jangaon by Mr. Justice Gaziyar Jung Bahadur in course of the judgment delivered yesterday in a sensational case wherein Pingle Kodand Ramareddy, Honorary Magistrate, along with his servant, Lalu, was charged by the Nalgonda Police with culpable homicide and unlawful confinement.

Finding no evidence to prove that the accused was guilty of the crime, the judge acquitted the accused and observed that had it not been for the information supplied by the Magistrate, the police could not have instituted such a case, which involved men of position and honour.

Holkar's Donation For Medical Research

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

The Secretary writes that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indor has been pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Indian Institute of Medical Research for the furtherance of medical research.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(continued from page 6)

at least indirectly through Austria and after that country has been absorbed by Germany. In view of this, Italian support of France may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Abyssinia In The Back Place

While these developments in Europe itself are taking place, naturally the Italo-Abyssinian dispute takes a back place in international politics. The tales of incessant and indiscriminate aerial bombing in Ethiopia have occasioned protests from Britain, which must affect the new developments and decisions by the League Council "vis-a-vis" the Italo-Ethiopian squabble. But, perhaps, France would succeed in persuading both Italy and Britain to close this chapter, at least for the moment; and concentrate on the European danger. If that fails, the prospect would not only be complicated; it would be grimmer than any one can imagine.

The same must be said also of the United States and of Japan. The former has sanctioned heavily increased outlay of defence, and raised the Army to the maximum peace strength,—a prelude to war. Japan continues to be a land of mystery; but, despite the ascendancy of the militarist elements, they cannot find much favour with Germany. An alliance between the Teuton and the Mongol is not utterly unthinkable, since both may have a common enemy in Russia. And Japanese sense of an opportunity in Russia as well as Mongolia, while Europe is busy with her own affairs may precipitate hostilities in that part of the world. But the new Soviet Government is not effete and unpopular as the Government of the Tsar; and the strength of modern Russia to cope with a war on both fronts is admitted by all observers. If it breaks out, the next war is likely to be far worse than the war of twenty years ago.

UNIONS UNFAIRLY TREATED

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Exposes Specious Devices Of Hammond Committee

Speaking to a "Chronicle" representative on the recommendations of the Hammond Committee on the representation of Labour in the Legislatures, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said,

"While the Hammond Committee recommendations about Labour ostensibly follow the Franchise Committee's recommendations, that is not so in essence or in reality.

"For instance, excepting Bombay where six out of seven seats are assigned to Trade Unions, in all other Provinces combined, the Trade Unions get only a small share of the seats and the large majority go to unorganised Labour.

"It was quite feasible for the Hammond Committee to give larger direct representation to Trade Unions than it has done. Thus 24 Labour seats will be practically lost to the Trade Unions out of the 38 seats, that is nearly 66 per cent., have been placed out of the reach of organised Trade Unions.

"It is more than likely that a large number of these twenty-four seats will be captured by the employers directly or indirectly through their nominees or agents who will be workers only in name.

"The net result is that even the meagre representation given to Labour in the legislatures has been considerably watered down by specious devices."

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Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING PRICE UNCHANGED

Operators Await Outcome Of League Meeting

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat And Other Commodities Quiet

BOMBAY, Mar. 16.

On Monday crossrates ruled steady

N. Y. COTTON FEATURELESS.

New York cotton was quiet and featureless with operators adopting a waiting attitude pending the outcome of the League meeting.

SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold was unchanged but silver was slightly easy.

COMMODITIES QUIET.

Wheat and other commodities ruled quiet on account of the uncertain political situation in Europe.

MORE ACTIVITY IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange at first was inclined to hesitate but later improved sentiment was in evidence due to better interpretation of Hitler's reply. Giltedged securities after early easiness displayed more activity

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing	10.62
To-day's opening	10.62
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.62
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing	5.77
To-day's opening	5.77
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 194

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 16.

Trading was generally quiet and featureless with operators adopting waiting attitude pending the outcome of the League meeting. Lower mill stocks coupled with better consumption figures and good exports have strengthened the technical position of the market but in the absence of any incentive and uncertain trend of political events abroad nothing important transpired with movements generally very narrow and the undertone very steady.

Trading in July commenced at 10.62 i.e. unchanged from previous closing The market kept fairly steady but trading was quiet with little business passing and price changes were negligible with July ruling unchanged from opening.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 10.62

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 16.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.92/10.91) 10.95/10.94
July (10.59/10.58) 10.62/10.60
October (10.26/10.26) 10.24/10.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.98) 5.98
American May (5.87) 5.87
Egyptian March (8.84) 8.85
Egyptian May (8.66) 8.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Broach Cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 194-4 and Rs. 193-4. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 193-4 with New York futures about 2 points down.

SHIVNATH BANERJEE REFUSED BAIL

BOMBAY, March 16.

Mr. Shivnath Banerjee, ex-Secretary, All-India Trades Union Congress and ex-prisoner in the Meerut conspiracy case who was sentenced last week to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of fomenting class war, has been refused bail during the pendency of the appeal in the High Court as also classification in the 'B' division while detained in jail.

On behalf of Mr. Bannerjee it was stated that he was for 8 years in Europe and also for 2 years a professor under the Amanulla University in Kabul.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing	4.97 3/4
To-day's opening	4.97 1/2
To-day's closing	4.97 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing	4.97 3/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/8
To-day's closing	4.97 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 16.	
Previous closing	74.88
To-day's opening	74.88
To-day's closing	74.85
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 16.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97 1/8 and then fell to 4.96 7/8 but better enquiry later forced the rate upto 4.97 7/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 7/16.

Franc opened at 74.88 and remained very steady with no variation on official support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.85

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 16.	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 5/8d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 16.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 16.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 16. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.60
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.37) 62.37
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/10 and 49/8. Prices showed a tendency to fall under selling pressure due to the lack of any good advices from abroad while the decline was accentuated by easier London cables which caused further selling and liquidation. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 49 and 48/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/6 and 34/12/3. There was practically nothing doing owing to the lack of fresh news from abroad with traders inclined to hold off. Prices after registering a slight rise fell on scattered selling orders and closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6 and 34/12/3.

OKHA PORT NEWS

BOMBAY, March 16.

The Port Officer, Okha, wires under date March 16 as follows:—S.S. "Saint Andrew" of the Saint Line arrived on the 7th instant, discharged 8416 tons of coal from Calcutta and left on the 13th instant. S. S. "Begum" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., arrived on the 9th instant. Loaded 1,500 tons of cement and 50 bales of cotton twist for Rangoon and left on the 10th instant.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 16.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 7s 3/8 and July 7s 1/8. The market was quiet in the absence of any important demand and speculative interest as a result of uncertain political situation.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 16.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.99 1/4. Prices showed somewhat easier tendency on lack of foreign interest influenced by uncertain trend of political events in Europe.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 14.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Steady) £216 buyers £217 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£16 9/16 buyers £16 11/16 sellers. Quiet) £16 13/16 buyers £16 7/8 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) £40 1/4 to £40 3/4

Glasgo Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 16.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Little India and speculator buying Little general selling. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 3/4 buyers) £19 7/8 value.

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and buyers) 7 1/2 paid and sellers.

October December (7 11/16 paid and value) 7 11/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Mar. 16.	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 16.	
Wheat May	4 7 6
Wheat September	4 7 9
Linseed May	7 5 0
Linseed September	7 8 6

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Dull And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

Jutes ruled steady in sympathy with better jute and hession markets. Coals were dull. In teas new dooars marked upto 670 from 555 while others were more or less unchanged. In miscellaneous sugars were in demand at hardening prices while others were unchanged. Government securities opened weak but steadied up as the session advanced. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent paper 87/8 small lot, three per cent new loan 1951/54 102/2 small lot; three and a half per cent Government paper 95/15; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 111/5 small lot; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 117/4 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/5 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 111 small lot; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 107/11.

Banks:—Bengal central 10; Imperial fully paid 1517; Imperial conty. 365; Reserve 126.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar 62; Chaparmukh Silghat 91; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 106; Hardwar Dehra Branch 122; Kalighat Farta 94 small lot; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 183.

Coals:—Deoli 4/8; Bengal 270.

Jutes:—Howrah 48/14; Hukumchand 10/2, Hukumchand pref 105; Kamarhatty 473; National 21/12; Reliance 64/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone pref 14/6; Dacca elec. 19/14 small lot; Jubulpore elec. 13/2; Muttra elec. 10/8; Mozaffarpur elec. 10/8; Rawalpindi elec. old 23/2; U. P. elec. 183; Britannia building and iron 1/12; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/12; India paper pulp 17/4.

Sugar:—Cawnpore 34/8; Raza 16; Samastipore 9/4; South Behar 16/14; Carew and Co., 20/15 Balrampore 17/8.

Teas:—Jutlibari 13/12; New Dooars 670.

Rubbers:—Amalgamated Malay 3-30 cts. Pajam 1-77 cts. Telegraph correction (Editor: in list of transaction on the 14th; Bengal Central Bank which was quoted at 9/10 should read as 10.)—A.P.

All Sections Substantially Improve On Stock Exchange

EFFECT OF ALTERED INTERPRETATION OF GERMAN REPLY

Internationals Brighten But Rubbers Droop

WALL STREET EASIER AFTER IRREGULAR OPENING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

On the Stock Exchange the altered interpretation of the German reply to Locarno powers dispolled early dullness and leaders in nearly all sections substantially improved notably Dawes and Young loans among foreigners. Elsewhere motor and aviation were favourites and they advanced sharply particularly Rollsroyce from 165 to 172/6.

The weekend upswing at New York brightened internationals but rubbers tended to droop.

Commodities markets and exchanges were steady.

Wall Street opened irregular and was subsequently easier.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 16.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, March 5, £98 3/4
Friday, March 6, £98 3/4
Monday, March 9, £98 3/8
Tuesday, March 10, £98 3/8
Wednesday, March 11, £98 1/8
Thursday March 12 £97 1/2
Friday, March 13, £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 16. 3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency following the report that the text of Hitler's reply was misinterpreted and the sentiment changed completely. Giltedgeds after being easier ruled firmer. In industrials generally business showed signs of expansion. Foreign bonds internationals oilshares and homerails were generally better.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84) £84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118) £118
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/8) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2' 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£7 3/8) £7 7/8
Musical Industries (26-9) 27-3
Princhin Johnson (43-9) 45-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (38-6) 38-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (117-6) 118-6
Realisation 1930 (£90) £89 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
University Ordinary (30-7 1/2) 31-3
Ford Motors (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Cables Wires (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
British American Tobacco (116-3) 118-9
Camera A (£8 3/4) £8 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-9) 148-9
P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 19-6
Distillers (95-6) 96-6
Bred and Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celanese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-3) 62-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 25-10 1/2 Ex Div.
Inter Nickels (46 7/8) 49
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£103) £103

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 16. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £115 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-3) 21-6
Donara Tea (50-0) 50-0
Empire of India Ceylon (31-3) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-10)1/2) 26-10 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubbers Plant Inv. Trust (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 57-6 Ex Div.
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 3/4) £18 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (64-3) 65-9
Crown Mines (8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
Goddar New (£10) £10
Moddar New (55-0) 55-0
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (88-9) 90-0
Burma Oil (92-6) 94-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (11-10 1/2) 13-6
Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 87-6
Royal Dutch (£32) £32

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£21) £21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£22) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock (£104 1/4) £104 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 16.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 60 3/4) dol 61 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34) dol 34 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 62 1/2) dol £63 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) unquoted.

SOLICITORS' CLAIM FOR PROFESSIONAL WORK

Suit On A Promissory Note

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, a firm of solicitors, claiming Rs. 12,000 alleged to be due under a promissory note from Hormusji Edalji Tata.

The defendant was formerly a partner along with two others in the firm of Messrs. Karani and Co., share and stock brokers, who were adjudicated insolvents in September, 1924. The plaintiffs who acted as attorneys for that firm made their bill for Rs. 15,000. In respect of this claim, in consideration of the plaintiffs having agreed not to take any proceedings, Mr. J. D. Ghandhy of solicitors, agreed to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 3,000 in cash and to procure for them a promissory note for Rs. 12,000 from the defendant and Mr. Nariman Karani, another partner of the insolvent firm, provided the adjudication order was annulled.

INSOLVENCY ANNULLED.

The late Sir Dorab Tata intervened to get an annulment of the adjudication order in order to save the forfeiture of the defendant's interest in two Tata Settlements which provided that the defendant's interest should terminate in case of his insolvency. In February, 1928 the order of adjudication was annulled and the plaintiffs got Rs. 3,000 from Mr. Gandhy and also the promissory note which was executed by the defendant alone. On receiving this note, the plaintiffs were made to sign a writing agreeing not to take legal proceedings on the note until such time as the defendant got his money from the Tata Settlements. Subsequently the promissory note was renewed. In 1932, on the death of Sir Dorab Tata, the defendant came into possession of a large income, but, it was alleged, he did not pay the plaintiffs, thereby committing a breach of the agreement. The plaintiffs therefore claimed the right to sue immediately.

In giving judgment his Lordship held that the promissory note executed in 1928 was a new contract and the plaintiffs were entitled to sue upon it. A decree for Rs. 12,000 was therefore passed in favour of the plaintiffs.

Berhampore (Ganjam).—It is reliably understood that Parlakimedi has gone under Korapur district (In Rayagada sub-division) and lost the chance of becoming the sub-divisional headquarters

Police Chief Must Rescind That Order

Why Ban Carrying Dead Bodies Along Marine Lines?

An Order of the Commissioner of Police, which is 50 years old, has given umbrage to some of the Municipal Councillors, who passed a resolution at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday to rescind the said order.

The order is in connection with carrying of the dead bodies at Marine Lines, during certain hours.

The Corporation also resolved to ask for a report from the Law and Revenue Committee in regard to the advisability of levying tax on incorporated companies transacting business in the City.

SLUR ON INDIAN PEOPLE.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved that the Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Police Commissioner to the hardship caused by the rule requiring the public not to carry dead bodies along the Queen's Road to Burning and Burial Grounds at Marine Lines between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m. and that he be requested to abrogate the said rule.

Mr. I.S. Patel seconded the proposition.

"OFFER SATYAGRAHA."

Dr. M.C. Javle urged Mr. Goregaoker to defy the order of the Commissioner of Police, if he did not rescind it, by taking a lead in going by the prohibited road. If it was in his own ward, Dr. Javle said, he would have taken the same lead.

Mrs. Munshi supported the proposition, as it concerned the dead and the right of citizenship.

Mr. M.N. Talpade also supported the resolution which being put to vote was carried.

"TAX INCORPORATED COMPANIES."

Mr. Mathooradas Tricumji then moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report through the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee on the advisability and possibility of levying a tax on incorporated companies transacting business within the City and to submit draft amendment of the Municipal Act if such a tax is considered feasible.

Mr. Meherally seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer considered the proposition too vague and did not think it practicable.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai advised Mr. Mathooradas to withdraw the resolution as nothing was stated in it whether private companies or public companies were to be taxed. Also whether the tax will be on the capital or on the dividends or profits.

The Municipal Commissioner expressed his willingness to submit a report on this question as already Calcutta and Madras cities were levying such a tax and realising between Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs every year.

Mr. A.P. Sabawala opposed the resolution as Bombay City was over-taxed and a slight relief was given only this year by reducing one per cent. tax on the general tax.

Mr. Meherally supported the proposition and gave an instance of H. H. the Aga Khan, who advised recently to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi opposed the proposition as the city was over-taxed. Madras and Calcutta had too low a level of taxation and, therefore, she said, there may be a tax on the incorporated companies.

Mr. B.N. Karanjia also opposed the motion and cited the financial condition of the Bombay Trust, who suffered heavily owing to diversion of trade to Kathiawar and Portuguese ports.

Mr. S. K. Patil supported the proposition as limited companies would supply a splendid revenue for the Bombay Municipality.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

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Short Covering In New York Cotton Market

Operators Await Washington And European Developments

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF NEW CROP

Cotton Goods In Moderate Demand

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. During the early part of the day there was some long liquidation but later on prices improved on covering by shorts.

Business was restricted with operators awaiting developments in Washington and Europe. Farm work for the new American cotton crop is making better progress and soil conditions are favourable.

BOMBAY, March 16.

On Saturday the New York cotton features market was nervous and irregular pending Washington and European developments. Latest cables state the situation is likely to take a favourable turn and more or less present uncertainties will be a passing phase. Farm work for the new American cotton crop is marking a favourable progress and so far the indications are for a full yield. Fears of pool offerings are restricting operations and the market seems to be a narrow trading affair for some time.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a rise of 4 points with July 10.58. There was some long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 3 points from the opening level and July was quoted 10.55 which was the lowest level for the day. At this level there was a marked absence of offerings and later on under covering by shorts prices gradually advanced 9 points from the lowest level and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 8 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 2 points at 11.36c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry and prices closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 3 points at 11.40c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 5.73. There was small Bombay selling which met with trade calling. Later on offerings were small and the market closed steady with prices unchanged to one point higher. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.28d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged. At the close March was quoted 5.39, May 5.37 and July 5.33.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton which resulted in a small decline. It is generally believed that the position of Egyptian cotton is sound and any favourable development will result in higher prices. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 3 points down with spot cotton 9 points lower at 9.27d. Uppers futures closed one to two points down with spot cotton 5 points lower at 7. 38d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was scattered long liquidation in Alexandria cotton market on Saturday which in the absence of any important buying, imported easier tendency. Sakels futures closed 4 to 16 points down with May 15.24 and Asmouni futures lost 2 to 6 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market was nervous with an irregular tendency. Business was restricted with operators awaiting developments in Washington and Europe. International uncertainties induced covering and some scattered buying early in the week with houses with foreign connections among the more active buyers of late months.

The Pool brokers supplied March contracts to shorts within a few points of the average spot quotations. The tightness of the spot situation was emphasised by the absence of sizeable March offerings below the Pool's price for futures.

It is believed that the recent sales have reduced the Pool's holdings to about 335,000 bales.

Reports from Memphis with regard to the conference on the farm programme suggest that the transfer of about 11,000,000 acres from cotton to soil conservation crops will be the administration's objective.

Farm work is making better progress and soil conditions are favourable apart from persistent dry weather in the Southwest.

Only moderate day to day business was reported in cotton goods.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 12 noon	10.64+10
New York July lowest 10-45 a.m.	10.55+01
Liverpool July highest	5.77+01
Liverpool July lowest	5.73—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market inclined to interpret political disturbances bullishly, but as extreme measures highly improbable, think such view unjustified. Expect rather freer offerings actual from America but still consider new crops reasonable.

New York: Old crop months' advance was due to fixing on buyers' call. New crop months retarded by hedge selling. Better undertone.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Trading restricted influenced by European outlook and prospective release 40,000 bales weekly. Believe Egyptian markets fundamentally sound.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	10
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	42
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	36
Electric Bond Common	19 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	69
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	18
American Tel and Tel	168
Western Union Telg	86 1/4
Radio Corporation	12
New York Central	34 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	20
Pennsylvania R R	33
Union Pacific R R	132
Great North Pfd	36
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	63
American Smelting	83
Int Nickel of Canada	48
United Light and Power	5
Imp Jap Government 6 1/2 per cent 1954	96
Imp Jap Government 5 1/2 per cent 1965	82
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Electric Light 6 per cent 1953	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
General Motor	61
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	39
Kelvinators	22
Socony	15
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	38
National City Bank	35
Stewart Warner	20
Amr Celanese	28
Sun Life of Canada	550
Northern Pacific Rly	31
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
Int Cement	43
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	100
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	116
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	113
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	106

Market strong further rise possible. Total business: 2 1/2 million

SELLING WAVE ON N. Y. EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 23.

"There was some nervous selling early in the week on the militant demonstrations by Germany. However with foreign markets more orderly a substantial rally developed in mid-week with short-covering and replacement buying factors in the upswing and a few aviations, farm implements and some specialities soaring spectacularly. Industrial news was mostly favourable and steel activity and Auto-production are expanding, while Carloading and Electric output continue to improve considerably from last year. However the market in the latter part of the week became weak on waves of selling and the uncovering of stoploss orders. Meanwhile the opinion is expressed that European developments were seized upon as an excuse for the long overdue reaction. At the same time an unsettled market seems to be indicated pending the clarification of the international situation."—Reuter.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 16

The local silver market ruled weak to-day on increased selling pressure. The market opened at Rs. 49/8 and declined to Rs. 49/3. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover.

Foreign advices were uninteresting and local operators are not inclined to increase their risks pending political developments in Europe. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day 1-2 15/32.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 4 0
Fagan delivery	49 4 0
Chaitra delivery	49 3 0
Ready gold	34 12 9
Fagan delivery	34 12 6
Chaitra delivery	34 11 9

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar 14

March	45.15—10
May	45.00+25
July	45.00+25

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 125 July 137 October 126 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 196; Liverpool May 5.87 Rs. 59 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 197/8 Liverpool July 5.77 Rs. 53 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 196 New York May 10.94 Rs. 48 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 197/8 New York July 10.62 Rs. 40 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 14

Broach A/M opening 194 1/4; highest 195 3/4; lowest 194 1/4; closing 195 3/4

Broach J/A opening 195 1/2; highest 197 1/4; lowest 195 1/2; closing 197 1/4

Oomra March opening 178; highest 179; lowest 178; closing 179

Oomra May opening 177 1/4; highest 179 1/2; lowest 177 1/4; closing 178 1/2

Bengal March opening 146 1/2; highest 147 1/2; lowest 146 1/2; closing 147 1/2

Bengal May opening 142 1/2; highest 143 1/2; lowest 142 1/2; closing 143 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs 6

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 17 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 13th March	18,834
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,605,100
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,406,931
Increase	198,169

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, March 16

March	(192.70)	192.70
June	(193.80)	194.30+30
Sept.	(193.90)	194.50+60

REDUCTION IN COPPER STOCKS

World stocks of refined copper in February have been reduced by 6,672 to 483,328 tons. The world production totalled 131,500 tons with an apparent world consumption of 138,200.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar 14

July	2.68—01
September	2.69—02
December	2.61+01
January	2.43—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 14

March	73 3/4d.
May	74 1/2d.
July	76 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 14

May	0.99 3/4c.
July	0.89 3/4c.
September	0.88 1/4c.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 16

Java ready	13 9 0
March shipment	4 4 0
April-June shipment	4 4 9
July-September shipment	4 5 6
Kesar ready	13 9 0
Saraya ready	13 6 0
Spot Java	F. 3.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 14-3-36	6389000	3997000
Receipts Yesterday 14-3-36	4000	2000
Exports to date 14-3-36	4789000	3562000
Stock at Ports 13-3-36	2253000	2445000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-3-36	2012000	586000
Stock at Liverpool 13-3-36	735000	835000
Visible Supply 13-3-36	5764000	5665000
Quantity in sight 13-3-36	10976000	7100000
Quantity out of sight 13-3-36	4918000	6753000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 16

Following a small rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 195 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 194/12 and advanced to Rs. 195/8 on short covering. At this level there was scattered long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 195. The market was quiet but steady at this level with a limited turnover. European situation is uncertain but there are no chances of any ugly turn in the situation. In view of tejimandi settlement, the local market is likely to remain steady around present level.

Liverpool market opened as expected at unchanged rates. The local market was quiet but steady the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	194 8 0
Broach J/A.	196 0 0
Oomra March	178 4 0
Oomra May	178 0 0
Bengal March	148 12 0
Bengal May	144 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 16

	Extra Superfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	158	155	152	149
Punjab	...	158	155	152	149
Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	179	...
C. P. No. 1	203	200	197	194	...
C. P. No. 2	195	192	189	186	...
Broach No. 2	...	203	200	197	193

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	162/164
Bengal Fine	...	154/157
C. P. 1 Fine	...	194/196
C. P. 2 Fine	...	188/190
Arvi Fine	...	190/192
Ellichpur Fine	...	186/188
Berar Fine	...	182/184
Khamgaon Fine	...	183/185
Mulkapur Fine	...	180/182
Khandesh Fine	...	173/176
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	181/183

TRADING IN SHARES

New Vaida will commence from 18th instant and the present Vaida will end on the 26th instant.

Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	183/186
Mathia Fine	...	168/173
Broach Fine	...	198/201
Punjab/American	...	200/210
Sindh-American	...	200/210
Compta Good	...	225/235
Westerns	...	205/215
Kampala	300/305	313/315
Jinja	290/295	307/310
New Manza	...	290/295
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	222/235
Surat-Navsari	...	235/237

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	14-3-36	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	751	207,561	172,000
Central India	1,174	197,690	169,000
Barsi and Nagar	432	112,078	87,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	24,982	19,000
Berar	1,725	223,720	178,000
Central Provinces	111	68,499	49,000
Total Oomras	4,183	834,530	674,000
Dholera	3,484	60,028	46,000
N.-W. Provinces	143	60,023	46,000
Rajputana	690	51,624	39,000
Sind-Punjab	1,160	361,937	284,000
Broach	497	73,320	57,000
Coompta and Dharwar	...	11,029	8,000
Westerns-Northerns	2	17,461	13,000
Cocoanada	...	39	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,201	6,000
Persian	...	8	...
American	...	22,073	16,000
Egyptian and African	807	118,232	90,000
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462	1,000
Total	14,666	1,619,766	1,259,000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.	14-3-36	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,945	271,910	210,000
Japan and China	6,314	650,645	500,000
Coast Ports	...	16,094	12,000
Up-country by Rail	...	115,595	89,000
Afloat in harbour for Euro-China and Japan	...	19,474	15,000
Total	9,259	1,073,718	826,000

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Mar 16

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33 2 0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39 0 0
Tone: Steady.	

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 16

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	nil	50
Oomra March	nil	750

SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 16

Groundnut May—	
Opening	39 11 0
Highest	39 12 6
Lowest	39 9 0
Closing	39 10 0
Castorseed May—	
Opening	6 14 6
Highest	6 14 6
Lowest	6 14 0
Closing	6 14 3
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	19 10 0
Highest	19 11 0
Lowest	19 9 0
Closing	19 10 3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar 16

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,365
Linseed	9,433
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	103
Gingellyseed	420
Poppyseed	56
Groundnuts	2,941
Castorseed	1,643
Rice	21,987
Myrabollams.	2,715
Cottonseed	7,089
Gram	2,013
Joowar	235
	Tons.
Coal	507

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 16

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	96/1
3 per cent 1941	103/12
3 per cent 1951/54	102/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/8
4 per cent 1943	109/12
4 per cent 1960/70	111/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48	107/12
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	107
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/14 for 1st April settlement and after advancing to Rs. 96 and declined to Rs. 95/12 and closed at Rs. 96/1. Ready Scrips are quoted annas four higher.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 16

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 1/4
Banks selling T T	267 1/4
Banks buying T T	264 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 14th instant	4.97 3/4
Japan London 16th instant	1/2
Java London 16th instant	7.22
Hongkong London 16th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai London 16th instant	1/2 15/32
London Paris 14th instant	74.88
London Belgium 14th instant	29.29 1/2
London Switzerland 14th instant	15.18 3/4
London Berlin 14th instant	12.28 1/2
London Stockholm 14th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 14th instant	4.97 3/16
London Amsterdam 14th instant	7.26 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 13th instant	£7-1-1
Gold 14th instant	£7-1-1
Silver London Ready 13th instant	19 13/16
14th instant	19 7/8
Silver London Forward 13th instant	19 11/16
14th instant	19 3/4
Silver New York Ready 13th instant	45
14th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 13th instant	5/8 p.c.
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 13th instant	5/8 p.c.
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	3 p.c
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, March 16

Broach J/A	18 0 0
Teji on Rs. 210	5 8 0
Monthly	9 0 0
Rs. 5 difference	3 0 0
Rs. 10 difference	1 4 0

PRINCIPLE OF PARITY

Secretary Wallace in his annual report subjects the principle of parity prices to a searching examination. "There is more," he says, "to good rural-urban balance than simply parity prices":

Parity prices established on a very high level through excessive reductions in the farm output would not last. Such prices could be attained but not maintained. Parity prices must harmonize with increasing consumption if they are to endure. Beyond a certain point price gains at the expense of sales involve a loss of income. Parity prices will not return parity incomes if the volume of production decreases excessively. In the long run the farm income depends on the buying power of consumers.

The full year 1935 will furnish a convincing demonstration that the best production policy for agriculture is adequate production for the available market. Crop reduction has reached the point of diminishing returns. Fundamentally, the problem is to give agriculture its due share of the national income through an approach to abundance rather than through an approach to scarcity.

Increased Offerings In Tata Steel Shares

MARKED ABSENCE OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS

Operators Await European Developments

BOMBAY, March 16.

Favourable turn in European political situation influenced scattered long liquidation in speculative shares, otherwise the session was quiet but steady with a marked absence of any important business. Professional operators are holding aloof and outsiders are unwilling to enter the market. In the meantime the market is mainly influenced by inter-Bazar operations.

The market opened quiet with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 542|- and prices declined to Rs. 536 when the downward tendency was checked by scattered short covering. The closing tone was fairly steady as private cables indicated that the European situation was full of uncertainties.

Interest giving scrips were fairly steady with a marked absence of sellers. Cements and Hydro-Electric shares were steady with a limited turnover.

At the moment the market opinion is divided and investors are willing to support dividend declaring shares as they believe that the drop in Government Securities is overdone. The market looks like fluctuating irregularly pending clarification of European situation but we see no reason for any important advance and think it safe to unload speculative scrips.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay March, 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 entury	159 6
100 Central India	208 2
100 Colaba	117 8
100 Cooria	80 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100 Finlay	108 12
100 Gokak	150 10
1000 Hindustan	1,575 0
100 Indore	44 6
100 Khatau	60 0
100 Kohinoor	186 14
250 Laxmi	567 8
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	785 0
250 Model	40 4
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great	101 4
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	266 4
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	3000 0
50 Simplex	60 10
100 Swadeshi	145 0
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1198 12
1000 Western	652 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	102 0
25-50 Central	X D 31 0
500 Imperial	1530 0
125-500 Im. Contry	370 0
50-100 India	127 0
100 Reserve Bank	129 0
5 Union	5 6
CEMENTS.	
100 Bundi	34 10
70 Gwalior	118 12
160 Indian	458 2
40 Katni Def	2100 0
100 Katni Ord.	353 12
75 Okha	261 4
10 Punjab	23 8
100 Shahabad	456 14
70 United	119 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	11 4
15-75 New India	38 8
200 Oriental	4905 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 15
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1605 0
10 Ajmer	13 0
50 Bombay Tram	154 11
100 Bombay Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	12 0
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	185 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 16

Century	161 160 159/6
Bombay Dyeing	677 676 677
Kohinoor	188 187 186
Central India	208 209 208
New Great	101/4
Simplex	61 60/10
Swadeshi	145 146 145
Bundi	34/12 34/8 34/10
I Cement	458 457 458/2
Punjab	23/12 23/8
Shahabad	457 456 456/14
Andhra	1597 1602 1605
Tata Hydro	163 164/1
Tata Power	1535 1536 1537/8
Tram Ord	156/6 156/1
T Steel Defd	541 537 538 536 539
T Steel Ord	147 146/4 146/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	166/4 165
Bellapur	162 161 163
B Steam	271
B Burma	370 371

100 Tata Hydro	164 1
1000 Tata Power	1537 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	887 8
100 Amr. Patty	120 0
100 C. Province	98 0
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujarat	78 8
100 Mandra Bhon	98 3
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500 Tapty Valley	790 0
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	30 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	538 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	146 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	198 12
50 Belapur Sugar	163 2
250 Bombay Steam	271 4
125 Bombay Burma	371 4
50 Bombay Burma Con.	127 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4-13-6
50 Bombay Telephone	107 12
100 Indian Bleaching	103 12
100 Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100 Ind Radio Ord.	482 8
1000 Port Canning	576 4
15 Scindia	14 10
30 Premier Construction X.D.	72 12
25 Tata Oil	15 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c. Central India	515 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	144 6
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 0
5 1/2 p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOOD RECOVERY IN COTTON MARKETS

American Cotton In Continued Demand

BASIS OF GOOD STAPLE BROACH NOW REASONABLE

There has been a satisfactory recovery in all markets during the last week. This was started by the announcement of Herr Hitler in Germany as a result of which serious European developments are feared. An important meeting will be held today at which will be present other Powers concerned when it will be considered what action should be taken as a result of the repudiation by Germany of the Locarno Pact. There have also been developments which may lend to a termination of hostilities in Abyssinia.

The action of the markets has demonstrated as we pointed out recently that the markets were ready for a recovery. Not only were prices low but there is little doubt there was also a large short interest which has accumulated in recent weeks.

There has been a continued steady demand for American cotton and spinners takings are maintained at a high rate. Sales of Pool cotton have been absorbed without difficulty. We look for a continuation of the present steady tone.

In Bombay the recovery has more than kept pace with the advance in Americans. In fact we think it can be said truthfully that Bombay has led the recovery, as in this market not only were our prices cheap on parity with other growths, but in addition there was a large short interest both on open and option account. Much of this remains uncovered. A better demand has been reported for export to the Far East, but with the narrower parity there has been less interest displayed by European interests.

Local Mills report very little fresh demand for cloth and yarn, but as usually happens this will probably be forthcoming with a steadier cotton market. Very few purchases have been made in recent weeks and upcountry requirements should now need replenishment.

The Broach crop is now moving freely and the quality of ordinary styles has shown a welcome improvement, but the staple of the higher qualities on the whole is very disappointing this season. The Dhollera crop has also commenced to move and from what we have seen so far it looks like an average quality crop. The Western crop has also commenced but here we find the staple most disappointing, giving evidence of the lack of moisture during the second half of the growing season. It will be difficult to find a market for much of this cotton, until such time as the price has come down to its proper value. The Coompta crop has just begun to move into market. Crop estimates have had to be reduced considerably and while it is yet too early to pass judgment on quality it is feared this will not be quite up to last year's standard. We consider the basis of good staple cotton now reasonable and we advise our Mill friends to secure requirements. So soon as the demand for cloth develope, and we look for this at an early date, we anticipate consumers will be forced to pay a higher basis for good staple qualities.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1936

Sanatanists Run Amok

Attempt To Assault Pandit Malaviya

NASIK, March 16.

Great indignation prevails in the City at the alleged disorderly behaviour of a section of Sanatanists in attempting yesterday night to assault Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shri Shankaracharya, when the latter were leaving a pan-supari function at Panchavati.

The intensive propaganda against untouchability of Shree Shankaracharya and Pandit Malaviya is understood to have caused much discontent in the Sanatanist camps.

Pandit Malaviya's cancelling a programme with Shastris in preference to meeting the Ambedkarites yesterday evening, culminated in the discontent. The Sanatanists, hundred strong, scoured the city seeking out the leaders, but were refused admission at more than one place which Pandit Malaviya was to visit. Learning that the leaders were attending an open air pan-supari function at night at Panchavati, the Sanatanists occupied the seats beforehand and began to address the audience which grew restive at the objectionable language alleged to have been used and threatened to retaliate.

PREPARED TO MEET THEM.

When the function was over the Sanatanist spokesman demanded explanation from Pandit Malaviya as to why he cancelled his engagement with the Shastris. Pandit Malaviya said that the programme had been changed to suit the exigencies. He and his party were prepared to meet them and discuss matters.

"It is a wanton insult," shouted the Sanatanists, and asked why the Untouchables were preferred to them. The leaders said that matters could be discussed when they met again. They should be allowed to go as they had other engagements.

Thereupon some sanatanists surrounded the leaders with a threatening attitude, and did not allow them to proceed. They shouted invectives upon which the members of the audience intervened and bodily removed the Sanatanists and saw the leaders to their cars.—A.P.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union was held at the Wilson College on Saturday last, Dr. Mistri (centre) presiding.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY TO SUE BOMBAY GOVT.

Sequel To Withholding Of Grants Due To Municipal Schools

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

The death rate in the week ending Thursday last was 50.28 per thousand. The total number of deaths in the week was 370, which included one from meningitis and 30 from consumption. Measles claimed 42 victims and small pox 4.

NOTICE ON GOVT.

The municipality discussed some important questions at its meeting on Monday last. The President, Mr. Mavlankar, replied to some questions asked by Mr. Ishwarlal Trikamlal. He said that a notice is being prepared by him to be served on Government for the Educational grant which has been withheld for more than five years. It will be remembered that this grant which now amounts to some lacs has been withheld by government, because the municipal schools were closed for some days during the non-co-operation movement of 1930. Legal opinion from eminent counsels was obtained by the municipality, and it has been decided to file a suit against the Government for the money, and the matter is now delayed, because the municipal president has not found time to prepare a legal notice to be submitted to government.

It is hoped however that the suit will be filed in due course.

Our municipality has decided to open a clinic for treating venereal diseases, and provision will be made for one in the budget for the next year.

There were two important conferences in the course of the week. One of them was the Gumasta Parishad presided over by Shrimati Hansaben Mehta, who came down specially for the purpose from Bombay. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, himself a Gumasta, described the lot of clerks and hotel boys and young children engaged in offices, business firms and hotels, and urged the necessity of an organisation to ventilate their grievances.

Shrimati Hansaben in her Presidential address as well as in her summing up pressed for organised work and said that the grievances could be redressed not by individual efforts but by working through organisations.

HARIJANS IN CONFERENCE.

Another conference was of Harijans of Gujarat in the compound of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai's building in Mirjapur. About a thousand delegates from different parts attended the conference, and the chairman of the reception committee, Mr. Keshavji, and the president, Mr. Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya, both Harijan workers of Ahmedabad, read out their addresses in the Pandal.

The Ahmedabad Education Society has begun to enrol students for Inter-Commerce and B. Com. Classes to be commenced from June after government sanction has been obtained, and arrangements are being made to prepare the buildings for the college classes and the hostel.

TAMMANY HALL METHODS

Shoes And Soda Bottles Figure In Calcutta Election Scenes

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Disorderly scenes marred the proceedings of two meetings held yesterday at Manicktola and the Hrishkesh Park in connection with the ensuing Corporation elections. Shoes were hurled, the President's chair taken away and soda water sprayed by rowdy elements.

At the former place, Mr. J. C. Gupta, President, while speaking in support of a Congress candidate, was felled to the ground, the chair on which he was standing having been removed.

At the latter place confusion ensued when Dr. Nalinakhya Sanyal, speaking in support of sitting councillor as opposed to a Congress candidate, reminded the audience of the many alleged misdeeds of Congress members in the Corporation.

In the melee a missile was hurled towards Dr. Sannyal, which he said he received with due honour as a reward for his attempt to speak the truth.—A. P.

DANGER TO AGRICULTURE

Landlords Demand Reduction In Land Revenue

MADRAS, March 16.

An appeal to see that the rate of land revenue assessment in the province is reduced by half, and effect simultaneous retrenchment in the bloated salary bill of the Government so as to make good the deficit, is made by Mr. M. V. Mahadeva Ayer, a prominent landholder in Tanjore District, in the course of a lengthy memorial to the members of the Madras Legislative Council submitted to-day.

The memorial says:—

The very fact that rice from Japan is being imported for our consumption must warn us of the threatening decadence of agriculture as a profitable national industry.

"We demand the embodiment in statue that the rate of land revenue throughout the Presidency should not be more than one-fourth of the net produce."—United Press.

Rs. 1,50,000 FOR FUNERAL!

Princess's Husband Wants Govt. To Pay Expenses

RANGOON, Mar. 15.

Ko Ko Naing, husband of the fourth Burmese Princess, daughter of the late King Thibaw, who died recently at Maulmein, has applied to the Government for Rs. 1,50,000/ for her funeral expenses.

The remains of the Princess will shortly be brought to Rangoon for burial.—United Press.

QUETTA ROCKED BY 'QUAKE AGAIN

QUETTA, March 16.

An earthquake shock of severe intensity again rocked Quetta in the early hours this morning at about 3-25 a.m.

It was accompanied by rumbling sounds and lasted about five seconds. Huts, doors and windows rattled, and people were roused from their sleep. No damage is hitherto reported.—A. P.

"ONLY REMEDY FOR WORKERS"

Karl Marx Day Celebrations

(From A Correspondent.)

To celebrate the 53rd anniversary of 'Karl Marx' a public meeting under the auspices of All-India Press Workers Federation was held at North Brook Gardens on Saturday with Mr. Dhole in the chair.

The president dealing with the life of Karl Marx said Marxism has been accepted by the workers of the whole world as the only way for their emancipation.

Messrs. Fidahussain, Galande, Paranjype, Nanjundiah, and Balkrishna Ware also spoke on the life of Karl Marx.

The Executive Committee of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee at its meeting held on Monday last has resolved to request Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the president of the Abhyankar Memorial Committee to take up the work of the memorial in right earnest.

A "Harijan Sammelan" will be held at Bodal in Kaira District on 28th and 29th instant, under the presidentship of Suami Anand.

POET TAGORE AT PATNA

Congress President And Officials Join In Rousing Reception

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 16.

A rousing reception was accorded to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore when he arrived here this morning with his party by 11-up Express.

Thousands of people, were present at the Railway station, long before the arrival of the train. The poet was profusely garlanded. Among those present were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Sir Ganeshdutta Singh, Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail, Mr. Rajandhari Sinha, President of the local Council, Rai Bahadur Kamala Prasad, Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, Principal A. T. Mukerji and J. C. Kumarappa, Rai Brarjkrishna, Mr. B. N. Mitra, Dr. Wali Ahmed, Dr. Ghosal and Mrs. Ghosal, Rai Bahadur Mihirnath Roy Jagatkarayanlal, Rai Bahdur Amarnath Chatterji, Miss Dey Sudha Chakravarty.

Poet Tagore is staying with Mr. P. R. Dass, and other members of the party are staying with some leading men of the city.

On account of slight indisposition, the poet is taking rest for the day, but will be making his first public appearance in the evening when his troupe will present the lyrical drama "Chitrangada" in aid of the "Visvabharati." Public reception in honour of the Poet will be held to-morrow evening, when an address of welcome and purse will be presented to him in the Wheeler Senate House and later in the evening he and his party will again present "Chitrangada."—A. P.

BIG JEWEL THEFT AT POONA STATION

Bengali Reports Loss Of Rs. 10,000

POONA, Mar. 16.

A sensational theft involving jewellery worth Rs. 10,000 is reported to have taken place at the Poona Station in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Anil Kumar Roy, a Calcutta jeweller, when he alighted from the Madras Mail on the Poona Station platform, found a small bag from his kit missing. The bag is said to have contained 70 pearls and precious stones.

No arrest has yet been made in this connection.—United Press.

OUR ABYSSINIAN LETTER

Report Of Victories Is Sheer Propaganda

Graziani Forced To Evacuate Borana And Sidamo

(From Our Correspondent.)

DIRE-DAWA, March 4

(By Air Mail.)

Lately we have heard big claims of victories by the Italian commander in chief and these victories have all been denied by official Ethiopian sources and the General staff at Dessie. Some of the Prominent Europeans give the following reasons for such claims.

1. That every one knows that the Italian financial position is becoming worse day by day. They have incurred 200 milliard Liras expense on account of this war and have no money left to go on with their campaign of aggression.

After the Italian defeat at Tembien and their being ousted from all other positions which they had taken in the beginning of war, it had become impossible for them to get any credit, so they were bound to show some such victories to get money to proceed with their show. For this reason orders were sent to the Generals on both the fronts.

ETHIOPIAN COMMANDER'S MISTAKE.

First General Graziane obtained success against the troops of Ras Dassita and the Ethiopian Commander took back all his troops in the mountainous region, but he made a very big mistake in leaving Borana unprotected. The Italian General at once took advantage of this, occupied some hundred Kilometres of unprotected land and actually entered and threatened Sidamo. Some bombing aeroplanes were sent which not only caused panic in this Province but the effect were more far reaching.

News came like lightning to Addis Ababa and the Italian agents at once became busy and spread panic in the capital and all the Europeans and Indians would surely have vacated the capital, but for the wise and timely action of the Emperor.

Troops were rushed from all sides and all the strategic positions in Sidamo, Bali, Arausi Wabi Shabelle were first occupied and then a putsch was at once made from so many points that there was fear of the Italian troops being surrounded and isolated. So General Graziane was forced to vacate Borana, Sidamo and all other places and retire for Dolo. The Europeans and Indians postponed their departure on account of the Abyssinian Victory.

ITALIAN CLAIMS EXPOSED

Then came the preposterous claim of General Bodoglio, but the correspondents have forgotten one thing. The Italians claim to have captured Amba, Arradam, and Amba Aloji. Amba Arradam is about 20 miles, from Mareb river where Ras Imirrou and Dedjaz Auyalou joined important victories some days ago, and Amba-Alagi is in the south of Makale. So if the Italians have gained success against the troops of Ras Mulgaitha, it is in the south of Makale, but for them to say that they brought nearly 80,000 troops for this offensive is not true and can never be true. Europeans and other residents who have lived in this country can never believe these things. This story has been given out to the world by the Italian propaganda agents and specially from Djibouti. The Italian agents from Djibouti claim that nearly 15 thousand Ethiopians were killed, while General Bodoglio says only 5 thousands were killed. The Ethiopians and specially veteran War Minister Ras Mulugaitha know very well that they are fighting with a ruthless nation armed to the teeth. They know how the Italians mercilessly make use of bombing planes and heavy guns and so they will never come out in the open to fight.

If any casualties occurred in the Ethiopian ranks, it was through the heavy bombardment only.

But the Ethiopians have already retrieved all their lost positions and Ras Imirrou has again come and taken some of the Italian positions on the Adowa-Makale Road.

The Ethiopians are not fools to come out in the open and throw away their lives. They have to fight very carefully with the small amount of ammunition that has been issued to each, which is about 150 cartridges to each man. Lately, there has been no news of any arms or ammunition arriving in Berbera or Djibouti. Otherwise they would never have stopped their offensive and by now probably would have been in Eritrea.

The most difficult thing for the Italians has been the rain. There are millions of dry beds every where from which most dangerous torrents flow. Everybody is stuck up when the rain comes and nothing can pass. Who will believe Italians when they say that they brought 80 thousand soldiers to attack the Ethiopians in this rain. It is raining day and night every where since January and there is no sign yet of this rain stopping soon. The soil in Tigre and Tembien is loose and no one can stand on his legs, leave alone advancing to fight.

Many Ethiopian officials have repeatedly asked me to write to my Indian friends to rush to the aid of Abyssinians. I have informed them that an Indian Red Cross Mission is being got ready.

AN ID INCIDENT

It is a custom here to announce the Id festival by beating drums on the evening of 9th Zulhaj. Yesterday afternoon according to this custom, the town's people ordered beating of drums, but the police came out and took these drum beaters to the police station, where they were informed that strict orders had arrived from Addis Ababa to stop such religious ceremonies in which people gather in thousands in one place.

But the Arab traders and other Muslims went at once to the chief of the Police and informed him that religious ceremonies were most sacred to them and they valued them more than their lives. They would blame no one even if they were bombed. So permission was granted immediately to beat drums.

STUDENTS & SWADESHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAYAJIGANJ, Mar. 16.

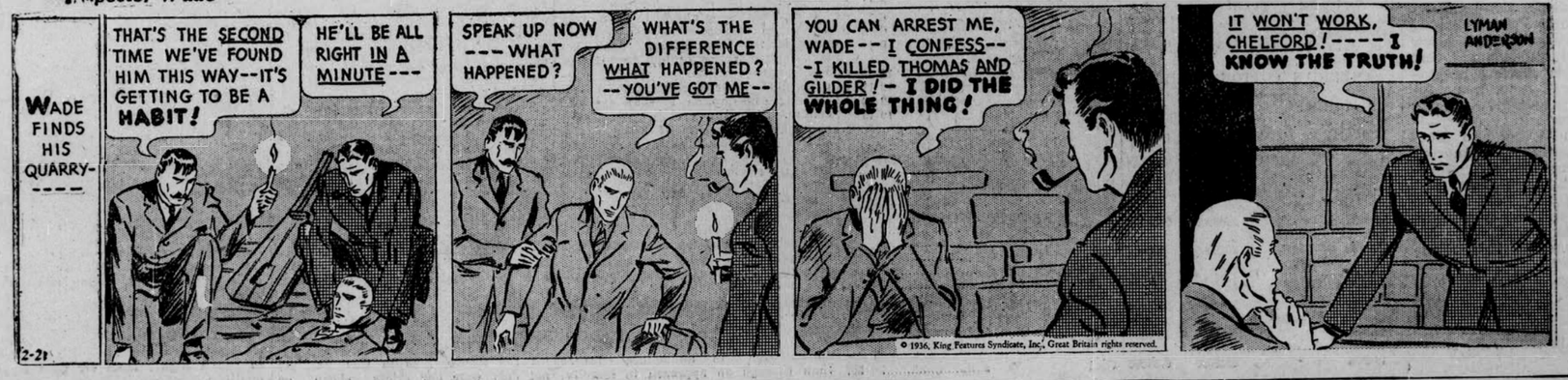
Efforts are made to form a students' union at Sidhpur. Youths of Navsari have decided to propagate Swadeshism and to establish Vyayamshalas in the villages. Mr. Hari Ray Buch has been elected president of the Rana Pratap Vyayam Mandir for the current year.

Sir M. Visweswarayya has arrived in Nagpur and he is at present busy investigating into the water supply problem of Nagpur.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—


WADE FINDS HIS QUARRY----
THAT'S THE SECOND TIME WE'VE FOUND HIM THIS WAY--IT'S GETTING TO BE A HABIT!
HE'LL BE ALL RIGHT IN A MINUTE---
SPEAK UP NOW ---WHAT HAPPENED?
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE WHAT HAPPENED? --YOU'VE GOT ME--
YOU CAN ARREST ME, WADE--I CONFESS--I KILLED THOMAS AND GILDER!-I DID THE WHOLE THING!
IT WON'T WORK, CHELFORD!----I KNOW THE TRUTH!
LYMAN ANDERSON
2-21
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